

# THE AMERICAN FARMER,



**SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.**

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

**Vol. IV. BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1848. No. 6.**

## PRIZE ESSAY

ON THE

## RENOVATION OF WORN-OUT LANDS,

BY THOS. P. STABLER,

OF BROOKEVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

To which was awarded the **THIRD PREMIUM**, a Piece of Silver Plate valued at \$20.

WHEN reflecting upon the progress of improvement exhibited around me, and observing so much of the spirit of enterprise and industry; and being also aware of the effective and powerful aids brought to bear upon this subject by the diffusion of scientific knowledge, now so liberally imparted to the tillers of the soil; and being myself in possession of but a very limited share of this kind of information, except as derived from sources common to all, I have sometimes almost doubted the propriety of any attempt on my part to tender advice or instruction to others.

Yet I am well aware that there are very many, and amongst them some good farmers too, who, like myself, are deficient in this department of knowledge. To these particularly, I would address this essay, and invite them, carefully to free the mind from prejudice, either in favor of their own peculiar systems or plans, as they may exist in opposition to the practice of others, or against the lights thrown upon the subject so interesting to them, by those whose labors and researches have enabled them to shew us much that would otherwise long have remained beyond the range of our vision.

In offering a system or plan for the "renovation of worn-out land," I propose to commence with the operation of plowing.

So far as my experience for near forty years, and attentive observation during that time, have enabled me to arrive at conclusions, I have long been fully satisfied, that nearly if not all soils with which I

have become acquainted, either in Maryland, Virginia, or Pennsylvania, (and within these States I have observed a great variety) should be plowed at least as deeply as three strong horses can do it.— This I would in all cases, assume as properly the grand basis upon which to rely, in connection with a thorough pulverizing to the full depth of the plowing, for "the renovation of worn-out land" and its restitution to a state of fertility. To a summer crop, a clod is a greater enemy than a stone of equal size, because, in addition to its incapacity for furnishing food for plants, (which is perhaps the worst that can be said of the stone,) it acts as an absorbent, and thus robs the plant of a portion of the moisture it might otherwise obtain. The great benefit derived from the retention of moisture in the ground, both in order to its "renovation," as well as in regard to the production of crops, is perhaps evident to all.— And in such a climate as ours, where perhaps most of the rain that falls during the summer months, is in hasty showers; land well pulverized, say to the depth of seven or eight inches, will not only receive, but retain a much larger amount of water than such as has received but a superficial plowing.

Upon this branch of the subject, I have as yet, only referred to my own experience and observation, but would invite every farmer to the perusal of a work by the late Thomas Moore, of Montgomery County, Md., upon the utility of deep plowing, written in the year 1801—and who was most successful in the practice of this system. He remarks,

"If manures are applied to shallow worked soils, their good effects in general will be of short duration, as most kinds must soon inevitably travel the road the virgin soil has before them."

He says again, that he "was once of the opinion that the speedy reduction of the soil so commonly seen in our country, was altogether occasioned by the nature of the crops cultivated thereon; but on attending more accurately to the subject, he is of a different opinion, and believes it is more from the manner of cultivation than from the exhausting properties of the crops; of this one thing has tended to convince me; I had observed that when an industrious person, from another State or country, where the cultivation is generally deeper, has settled on these exhausted lands, they frequently improve for some years, although the same crops, or those equally exhausting are cultivated; and instances I have known of some of these old fields becoming very productive without manure." The same authority assures us, that he "had plowed a field for wheat which had been thought too poor to cultivate either in wheat or Indian corn; that he saw rye growing on the best part of it two years before that he thinks could not yield two bushels to the acre; it was plowed early in the spring eight inches deep, and repeated with harrowings during the summer, and sown in wheat in the fall, and the product was between sixteen and seventeen bushels to the acre."

In reference to a piece of land which had been deeply cultivated twice, (the second time after an interval of four years,) he says, "I took several of my friends to see the difference in the appearance of this piece and the adjoining ground that had laid the same length of time out of tillage; it was discernible to a furrow; the deep ploughed piece appeared of a fine open texture, and dark color, thick set with white clover, the adjoining ground compact and hard, of a pale ash color, bearing scarcely a blade of any kind of grass, than that common to old fields, known by the name of poverty grass. In short one had the appearance of an exhausted old field, and the other of land lately manured. Those who expressed a sentiment on the subject were of opinion, that to those who did not know what occasioned the difference, the *deep plowed* piece would sell for double the price of the other." And he likewise states that "all his experience and observations have uniformly tended to establish the fact, that in order to insure success for a length of time, it is necessary that the soil be kept in fine tilth, and that to a considerable depth."

I am aware that "the time of effecting, and the permanency of improvement when made" are among the very important considerations involved. And now let us, (having assumed a thorough and deep cultivation as our *grand basis*,) examine the matter as it relates to the time required for improvement, and see how we may come out practically. If we plow with two horses, oxen or mules, breaking the

ground some four or five inches deep, and accomplish two acres per day, do we think we do well? Then add a sufficient force of team to stir the land double this depth, and we say the expense is increased. So it is—but it is not doubled; for we still have but the one plow, and only the same plowman. We have only added one-third to the team, and scarcely one-fourth to the expense; and this without requiring any more time. Here then an important improvement is made, which probably could be effected in no other manner at anything like so small an expense, and time saved, which could not be, if the system of shallow plowing was pursued, and consequently the opportunity for improvement lost.

There is another and most important view of "facts" connected with the system of *deep and thorough cultivation*, and which was urged with much force by the successful and distinguished agriculturist before quoted, viz: That land when under deep cultivation will imbibe and retain almost any amount of rain that falls, and consequently is comparatively, if not entirely, free from injury by means of the water's collecting and passing off in large bodies; when an adjoining field but half so well plowed, would perhaps in a single summer lose half its loosened surface by means of what are called washing rains.

If no more than the common space of time (two or three years) is allowed between the different plowings the land receives, it will be found upon practice, that land which when last plowed was stirred to the depth of eight inches, may now more easily be broken to the depth of nine inches, than it was to the depth of eight in the first instance. This "fact" is in favor of the permanency of the improvement.

And here I would urge, what perhaps none will object to, that under the application of any kind of manure whatever, (and these must vary according to the circumstances attending their application, and the facilities of procuring and rendering them available,) when the system of cultivation is *deep and thorough*, the improvement must necessarily be more permanent.

Let us still recollect that the object in view is the "renovation of worn-out land," involving its speedy and permanent improvement.

Theorists may speculate, and objectors may cavil, and perhaps cases may, and do exist, where reference is had, only to the production of a single crop, where a more superficial plowing during a moist season, may be the means of bringing into more immediate action, all that may remain of the productive qualities of poor land—and here I apprehend is to be found the cause of the great mistake that many are led into who continue to advocate shallow tilth.

They look only to the present, and it would seem as though this practice of having reference only to the immediate result of a single operation, is, in

some measure imposed upon many of those who rent land, for in numerous instances, the landlord unwisely requires such terms of his tenant, as compel him almost to exclude the idea of anything like "permanency of improvement." But tenants are not alone in the commission of this great error; and if we would reflect upon what is constantly passing in our view, it would perhaps do much towards releasing from the trammels of prejudice many who are scarcely aware of its influence over them.

All gardeners understand that their success depends mainly upon a *deep and thorough* cultivation.—They may use manures to the greatest extent, but if the tilth is shallow, in a time of drought the product will be cut short.

Virgil, who lived as long ago as the first Consulship of Pompey the Great, in his instructions to the agriculturists cotemporary with him, says:

"E'en in the early dawning of the year,  
Produce the plow, and yoke the sturdy steer—  
And goad him till he groans beneath his toil,  
Till the bright share is buried in the soil."

No reference here to skimming the surface of the ground. And in relation to the result of such an operation the same intelligent author says:

"That crop rewards the greedy peasant's pains,  
And bursts the crowded barns with more than promised gains;  
Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,  
Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes  
The crumbling clods: Nor Ceres from on high,  
Regards his labours with a grudging eye—  
Nor his, who plows across the furrowed grounds,  
And on the back of earth inflicts new wounds;  
For he, with frequent exercise commands  
Th' unwilling soil, and tames the 'Worn-out Lands.'"

Virgil understood and appreciated the importance of a *deep and thorough* cultivation of the soil, in order to its becoming properly a recipient for the judicious application of manure.

It should enter largely into the calculations of every farmer, and upon these he should most assiduously practice, to avail himself of all the means within his reach to increase his supply of manure from the products of his farm. Let him "gather up the fragments and see that nothing be lost," and rest assured the reward will be most liberal. Where lime is available, fail not in the application. In some districts the distance from lime is so great, that the man with small means can scarcely be expected to use it upon a large scale—but in regions of country where bone, guano and pouddrette act favorably, none need be without important aid from their use. Under a judicious system of cultivation and correct management, either of these will make bountiful returns the first year, and the strongest and most conclusive evidence exists of their durability as manures. Proofs of this abound in my neighborhood. Reference to the "facts" in a single case in point may suffice for an example. In the summer of 1845, I prepared seventeen acres and a few perches of land for wheat. About five-sixths of this was extremely poor—upon a portion of the field, was put one hundred and twelve ox-cart loads of manure from the barn-yard and stable, on what I

considered about an average quality of the land.—On the 12th of the 9th month, (September,) I sowed seven bushels of wheat on this part of the ground, and plowed the manure and wheat in together with the double shovel plow—very soon after the balance was sowed with 270 lbs. of good African guano per acre, for which I paid forty dollars per ton; and plowed this in with the wheat, immediately after sowing, in the same manner as the other. During the succeeding winter and spring, the appearance of my wheat-field became the subject of much notice and remark on the part of my neighbors, as well as others from several adjoining counties who saw it, many of whom supposed that this application of Guano could not possibly produce such a crop as its then present appearance indicated—in this, however, they were mistaken—there were two small pieces left, without manure of any kind. One of these upon the best part of the field, and the other upon a part of medium quality.

It may be recollected that the crop of wheat that season was generally most inferior, both in quality and quantity. Upon the parts left without manure, it was scarcely worth cutting, and men of integrity and good judgment, were of the opinion that without the aid of the guano, I could not have saved more than sixty or seventy bushels of wheat from the field. The product was three hundred and twenty-five bushels, that weighed 64 lbs. to the bushel. The guanoed portion continuing at harvest to be decidedly better than that manured from the barn-yard and stable. This field was sown with clover in the spring of 1846, and to this time its appearance affords as strong evidence of great improvement in the land, as it did during the growth of wheat. It has now been pastured freely during two summers, and been exposed to the action of the frosts of two winters, and upon the guanoed portion I have not yet seen a single clover root thrown out of the ground, while from the part manured from the barn yard, &c. it has almost entirely disappeared. Good farmers have frequently remarked during the present summer that the appearance of this field warrants the conclusion that it is now capable of producing largely of any crop common to our country.

This "worn-out land" is "renovated," and ample means produced for increasing its fertility. Similar instances of improvement exist in very many examples that can be seen in this portion of our country, resulting from the application of lime, bone and pouddrette, as well as from guano.

To those who have used none of these, and who may yet be unacquainted with their effects and the modes of application, my counsel is, go, make a visit to the improved districts in some of the neighboring States—mark well the course pursued by the industrious farmer, who considers the outlay upon his land in the light of a judicious investment of capital.—Enquire of him how he succeeded in making "two blades of grass grow," where perhaps none grew

before. If this cannot be effected on account of distance, and the inquirer is an inhabitant of Maryland, or the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania or Virginia, make a visit to the neighborhood of Sykesville, and view George Patterson's improvements; then pass on via the rail road to the Laurel Farm in Prince George's county, and wonder as others have done at the effect of the almost magic wand, waved by Horace Capron, over what was ten years ago a desolate barren waste—thence a few miles, ten or fifteen only, to the neighborhood of Sandy Spring and Brookeville, in Montgomery County, Md., and where in proximity to all these enough is left yet unimproved to shew what has been done and is still doing. And though but one of the inhabitants of one of

these districts, I will answer for all, that such a visitor, with such an honest purpose for his object as the "renovation of worn-out land," shall receive a hearty welcome, information freely and courteously given, so far as we are in possession of knowledge that will qualify us to impart it; and when he may be about to leave us, we will tender him the expression of our good will, and good wishes for his success in all good measures—and say to him "go and do likewise." Let industry guide the plow, and science bear her lights along, and success in "renovating worn-out land" is certain.

THOS. P. STABLER.

Near Brookeville, Montgomery Co., Md.

## Proceedings of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1848.

Agreeably to adjournment, and in pursuance of public notice, the Society met this evening, at the Hall of the Maryland Institute. CHAS. B. CALVERT, Esq. President, took the chair at the appointed hour, and called the meeting to order.

Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery, moved that all incorporated companies, or firms, may be received as members of this Society, to be represented by some designated member of the corporation or firm in all meetings of the Society—which motion was adopted.

Mr. Davis then proposed that Mr. — Miller, be admitted as the representative of the Triadelphia company—which was concurred in.

Mr. W. W. W. Bowie, of P. George's, moved that the committees appointed to act as Judges at the Fair, be called over, and, that any vacancies which may be found therein be now filled.

Mr. Carey, of Baltimore County, moved that the subject be laid over until the morning.

Col. Capron moved an amendment, that the President appoint a committee of five to fill all vacancies which may occur in the list of Judges—which was adopted,—and the following gentlemen were appointed accordingly, viz: Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, Gen. T. Tilghman, of Talbot, Dr. Wharton, of Washington Co., Col. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's, and Mr. Faulkner, of Montgomery.

G. W. Dobbin, of Howard District, from the committee on Fencing, made the following Report on the subject specially committed to them, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Lyles of A. A. Co., was accepted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Society.

### REPORT ON FENCING.

The standing committee on Fencing, to whom was specially committed the duty of examining and reporting upon the laws of enclosure, or Fencing, in existence in Maryland, and of suggesting amendments thereof, have had the subject under consideration, and now beg leave to report.

The common law recognizes the fact, that the land of every owner or occupier is enclosed and set apart

from that of his neighbor, either by a visible and tangible fence, as one field is separated from another by a hedge or a wall—or by an ideal invisible boundary, existing only in the contemplation of law, as when the land of one man adjoins to that of another in the same open or common field. Hence every unwarrantable entry upon the land of another, whether the same be enclosed by a visible fence or not, is a trespass, for which the law has prescribed appropriate remedies, by means whereof, the party trespassed upon, recovers damages, greater or less, in proportion to the injury he has sustained. This obvious principle of justice is co-eval with the separate existence of individual property in land; it was translated by our ancestors to this country with themselves, and is as much now the general law of Maryland, as it ever was the law of England, from whence we derive it. Of course it at once sets at rest the idea that it is the duty of the land owner, "to fence out" stock, and imposes upon the stock owner the duty of fencing it in.

It is obvious then, that the law of trespass, as generally applicable to the State, with reference to the subject specially referred to the committee, needs no legislative modification. In the counties of Allegany, Washington, Charles, Baltimore, Cecil, Kent and Caroline, the rule of the common law has been changed, and the right to recover for a trespass is made to depend upon the proof by the party trespassed upon, as a condition precedent to his recovery, that he has enclosed his property with a fence of a prescribed height. All who live in counties where the trespasser is thus shielded by the necessity of proving what is called a "lawful fence," know from experience the exceeding inconvenience and often impracticability, of this preliminary proof, to say nothing of its hardship and injustice. But as these modifications are local, it seems to the committee to belong more properly to the county Societies to consider and determine whether any, and what, amendments, may be expedient with reference to them.

Although the committee are of opinion that no amendment in the law of trespass as generally applicable to the State, is called for, they cannot but think that an improved condition of public sentiment



is much needed in order to give to the law its full efficiency. It should be remembered by every farmer, that it is his duty to limit his stock to his ability to feed them, and for all that he does keep to supply an adequate support upon his own land. He should remember that he has no more right to trespass, by his cattle, upon his neighbor, whether that neighbor has what is called a "lawful fence" or not, than he would have to take his purse because he was not armed to defend it; or to rob his corn house because he chanced to leave the key in the lock or the door open. If the farmer have a range of uncultivated land which he wishes to pasture, let him enclose it; and if he does not, he is, morally, as much responsible for the injury his cattle may do to the property of others, as the owner of a vicious dog would be in permitting him to be at large. Thus mindful of his own duty and of the rights of others, the farmer would exercise an influence by his own example, which would be of as much value, within its sphere, as the strong arm of the law itself; and he would be, moreover, in the best position to enforce the law, whether his relation to it be that of party litigant, magistrate, juror, or merely private, but law and order-loving citizen.

In this view the committee can only refer the subject, where local modification already exists, to the County Societies; and where the common law still prevails, they strongly recommend the farming interest to oppose any modification of it which will transfer the burden of enclosure from the stock owner to the land owner; and further to sustain by their countenance and approbation, due enforcement of the law whenever its application becomes necessary.

On behalf of the committee,

GEORGE W. DOBBIN, Ch'n.

The reports of the other Committees were then called for, but none being ready to report, on motion, further time was allowed them.

Gen. *Tilghman*, from the Committee of five appointed to fill up vacancies in the committees of Judges, made a report, with a list of Judges appointed, which was adopted—and the Judges were, on motion of Col. *Capron*, required to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, on the Show grounds at Fair Mount, to proceed to the fulfilment of the duties assigned them.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening at the same hour and place.

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THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1848.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Col. *Carroll* of Howard District, after some introductory remarks, offered the following Report from the committee on Horses and Mules, which was read.

#### REPORT ON HORSES AND MULES.

The Committee on Horses and Mules having, with great care, examined all the horses and mules upon the ground, offered for premiums, report—

That the exhibition of stallions and brood mares, with foals at their feet, has been very meagre and indifferent, and not at all equal to the just expectation of the public. By the regulations they found that no premium was offered for mares unless with foals at their feet, which excludes a fine saddle mare, owned by Mr. Mercer, of West River. They mention, also, with much commendation, a fine black

bay gelding, as a saddle horse, owned by Col. H. Capron, and an excellent team of horses, owned by George Patterson, Esq. No premium for which, however, was offered by the Society.

The exhibition of mules was more encouraging, although not as many as, in the opinion of your Committee, should have been sent to the first meeting of a Society so important to the largest interest of this country: and so excellent were the three teams on the ground, that it was not without some difficulty that, taking all into consideration, your Committee came to a conclusion. This however, they did, unanimously, after a careful revision.

The exhibition of Jacks was not, in number, what it should be. One was far superior to any shown, and would alone have taken the premium almost anywhere.

They cannot conclude this report without urging upon the farmers of this State the necessity of paying more regard to the raising of the three classes of horses—the cart horse, the harness horse, and the saddle horse—the one contributing to the wealth of the mass, and the two other to their comfort and luxury, and all three to the wealth and defence of the country.

We award to George Patterson, Esq., the premium for the best stallion for draught horse, \$10 00

We award for the best team of mules, to Col. H. Capron, 5 00

We award to Jno. N. Hambleton, Esq. for the best pair of mules, 5 00

We give the first premium for the best Jack to Messrs. Driver and Robinson, 5 00

We award the premium for best saddle mare to Thomas P. Stabler, of Montgomery Co. 5 00

We recommend a premium for the best saddle Mare, to Mr. Mercer's Brown Bess.

CHARLES CARROLL,  
WILLIAM GILMOR,  
O. HORSEY.

Dr. *Wharton* moved to strike out the latter clause of the report, recommending a special premium, which was not concurred in, and the report was adopted.

Dr. *Thompson* of Del. from the committee on Neat Cattle over 3 years old, in presenting the following report, made some interesting remarks on the Fair now being held, in which he urged that Baltimore was the point between the North and South, which was peculiarly suitable for the success of such exhibitions. The remarks of Dr. Thompson were received with the most rapturous applause. The report was then read and adopted.

#### REPORT ON CATTLE 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

The committee on Cattle of three years old and upwards, feel fully the responsibility of the duty entrusted to it, and candidly confess the difficulty of the task, to decide satisfactorily to themselves, much less to others, where so much of merit, and in such large numbers, were presented for their judgment and arbitrament, as has been done to-day—after a full examination and deliberation, the committee has unanimously awarded according to the rules and regulations laid down by the Maryland State Agricultural Society for its guidance, the following awards:

Short Horn Bulls—1st best bull, 4 years old, Col.

Capron's Valentine—1st premium, \$10

2d best—Gledhow—Col. Capron, 5

3d best—Potomac—Charles B. Calvert, 2

**Holstein Bull**—1st premium to "Prince Packlo Muscau," the property of W. B. Dobbin, No other Holstein bulls exhibited.

**Devon Bulls**—1st best bull—Col. Capron's imported Eclipse—1st premium,  
2d best—Jas. N. Goldsborough's "George,"  
No third premium awarded.

**Durham Cows**—1st premium to Ch. B. Calvert's cow Alberta,  
2d best—Col. Capron's Cinderella,  
3d best—do Sally Walker,

In selecting the above three Durham cows for the premiums offered, from thirty-five, all of very fine quality and highly creditable to their breeders and owners, among which are the stock of Col. Capron, Messrs. Calvert, Clement, Atlee, Cox, Cromwell, Ferrine, Troup and others,—we have selected practically, and to the best of our judgment the above, and can only say of the whole, that a finer lot of Durham cows we have never seen collected together in any previous exhibition in the United States.

No Ayrshire Bull offered.

**Ayrshire Cows**—1st prem. to Mary Queen of Scots, the property of Ramsay McHenry, \$10

2d premium, cow Blossom—W. B. Dobbin, 5  
3d do to "Flora"—Mr. McHenry, 2

**Holstein Cows**—1st prem. to Col Capron's Rosette, 10  
2d premium, Col. Capron's Rhoda, 5  
3d do Chas. B. Calvert's Beauty, No. 100, 2

**Grade Cows**—1st premium to Red & White cow, of Aaron Clement of Philadelphia, 10  
2d premium, John Gibson's cow, 5  
No Alderney Bull offered.

**Alderney Cows**—1st premium Chas. B. Calvert's cow Cynthia, 10

**Devon Cows**—1st prem. to Col Capron's Josephine, 10  
2d premium, Col. Capron's Effie, 5  
3d do A. B. Davis' Isabella, 2

The committee cannot refrain noticing the fine stock of Mr. George Patterson, of Carroll Co., exhibited but not offered or intended for premiums.—This decision of their enterprising breeder and owner we regret, but must note the fact as presented—the whole herd, old and young, meet our decided admiration, and cheerfully should we have been ready to award them the premiums decreed, but for the rigid exclusion of their owner.

In this imperfect discharge of our onerous duty, the committee have only to commend the laudable and patriotic conduct of the Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware farmers, in sparing no pains or expense in exhibiting and getting upon the ground so large and creditable amount of stock of 3 years old and upwards,—and in conclusion, can say, if this, the first effort of the Maryland State Society has succeeded so well, what may we not expect of her future exhibitions.

JAMES W. THOMSON,  
GEO. E. BROOKE,  
BRYAN JACKSON,  
N. B. WORTHINGTON.

Col. Ware, of Va., from the committee on Neat Cattle over 2 and under 3 years old, presented the following report, which was adopted.

#### REPORT ON CATTLE BETWEEN 2 AND 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on neat cattle, over 2 and under 3 years, report—

For improved shorts, they award the highest prize to Col. Capron, for Miss Rockingham, \$5

The second prize to Mr. C. B. Calvert, for his red heifer, Iona, \$3

The committee will here remark, that the difference was so slight as to cause them, for a moment, to hesitate whether it should not have been given to her or Mr. Calvert's handsome red and white heifer.

The committee was much pleased with another of Mr. Calvert's heifers, with a calf at her side. From the appearance of her udder and her order, while nursing, they think she gives so strong an evidence of the promise of a fine milker, that, had they the power, they would have given for her a discretionary premium.

For the Devons—The highest prize to Col. Capron, for his Adelaide, \$5

Ayrshire—To Mr. Ramsay McHenry's heifer—May Queen—highest prize, \$5

Grades—To Mr. Cromwell, highest prize, to his half short horn, half Devon, \$5

In making the awards above, the committee have examined, with care, and decided with deliberation, and we must hope that the exhibition of such handsome animals as have invited our investigation, in the infancy of our Society, will preshadow a giant in its maturity. In our decisions we have endeavored to follow our instructions faithfully, as printed for our direction. J. W. WARE.

Hon. Willoughby Newton, of Va., presented the following report, which was read and adopted:

#### REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE UNDER 2 YEARS.

The Committee on neat Cattle, under two years old, have performed the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report—

That the exhibition of stock of most of the varieties indicated in the proceedings of the Society, was large and of extraordinary excellence, rendering it difficult for the committee, in many cases, so to discriminate as to make satisfactory decisions. After a patient and careful examination of the animals presented, they award the following premiums:

#### SHORT HORNS.

There was no short horn Bull, between one and two years, offered for premium. For the best short horn bull calf, we award the premium of \$2 to John Contee, Esq., of Prince George's County, for his beautiful calf, being a fine specimen of the pure stock of Charles B. Calvert, Esq., and to Col. Horace Capron the premium of \$1 for the 2d best, for his beautiful red calf, (No. 123) being less than 3 months old, yet possessing perfect symmetry of figure. Col. J. D. Bowling, of Prince George's, and John H. Somerville, of Anne Arundel, also exhibited very fine bull calves, of the stock of Mr. Calvert, which are worthy of high commendation; and we regret that it was not possible to award them premiums, also.

For the best heifer, between 1 and 2 years, we award the premium of \$5 to Charles B. Calvert, Esq., for Ida, now 20 months old, and giving, daily, 16 quarts of milk; and the premium for the 2d best heifer to Horace Capron, for his heifer Harriet, (No. 125.)

For the best heifer calf, under 1 year, we award the premium of \$2 to Horace Capron, for his roan heifer, Mary, now 5 months old, and to Charles B. Calvert the premium of \$1 for the 2d best, his heifer calf, Constance.

#### AYRSHIRES.

Mr. Ramsay McHenry, of Harford County, was the only exhibitor of Ayrshires, under two years old; and, in compliance with the regulations pre-

scribed for our government, we award to him the prem. of \$2 for his Ayrshire bull Bruce, between 1 and 2 years, not regarding the animal of sufficient merit to command the first premium. We award to him, also, the premium of \$1 for the best bull calf, for his spotted calf, named Murray; and also the premium of \$5 for the best Ayrshire heifer (Bonny Doon,) between 1 and 2 years.

#### HOLSTEINS.

The only Holsteins, under two years old, offered for premium, were exhibited by the public-spirited President of the Society; and we award to him the first premiums of \$5 and \$2 for his two fine Holstein heifers, the one over and the other under two years old, (Nos. 101 and 102.)

#### NATIVES OR GRADES.

We award to William H. Jones, of Somerset Co., the premium of \$5 for the best grade heifer between 1 and 2 years, for his heifer of the mixed Devon and Durham blood, being a very fine animal; and to Col. Horace Capron the premium of \$2 for the 2d best heifer, for his 7-8th Durham, being, also, an animal of great beauty. The premium of \$2, for the 2d best grade heifer, we award to Charles B. Calvert, Esq., for his heifer, (No. 103.)

For the best grade bull calf, we award the premium of \$2 to George W. Dobbin, for his beautiful calf, Gen. Taylor, a cross of the Holstein and Ayrshire.

#### DEVONS.

Col. Horace Capron, alone, offered Devons, under two years, for premiums. Of these, he exhibited some very fine specimens, all of which we consider entitled to premiums. We, accordingly, award to him the premiums of \$5 and \$2 for the best bulls under two years; and also the same premium for the best heifer under two years old, for the animals (Nos. —)

No *Alderney* or *Hereford* cattle, under two years, were exhibited.

There were many very fine animals exhibited, to which it was not in our power to award premiums, that are worthy of special notice. The beautiful herd of pure Devons, exhibited by Geo. Patterson, Esq., but not offered for premiums, can scarcely be too highly extolled. In richness of color, symmetry of form, and in all the points that distinguish the best of their kind, we doubt whether they can be surpassed in this or any other country.

WILLOUGHBY NEWTON,  
JOHN JONES,  
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. J. M. Turner, of Baltimore, from the Committee on Fat Cattle and Sheep, made the following report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT ON FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The Committee on Fat Cattle and Sheep report—That they take great pleasure in stating that they found many fine cattle and sheep, which were highly creditable to their owners. They found great difficulty in deciding between the various animals examined by them, but finally concluded to award the following premiums:

They award the premium for the best fat cow to Col. Capron, as owner of Ellen Kirby.

They award the premium for the best fat heifer to Charles B. Calvert, Esq., as owner of Lucretia Clay.

They award the premium for the best slaughtered mutton to M. T. Goldsborough, Esq.

They award the premium for the best lot of live mutton, not less than six in number, to C. B. Reybold, Esq., of Delaware. J. M. TURNER, Ch'm.

9th November. 1848.

Mr. James T. Earle, of Queen Anne's, from the committee on Sheep, made the following report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT ON SHEEP.

The Committee on Sheep, preliminary to entering on the discharge of their duties, must beg to tender to the Society a well-deserved compliment for their liberal and judicious encouragement to the production of this most useful description of domestic animals. Their programme of premiums embrace nearly every valuable variety known to the American breeder, from the long wools, represented in the sturdy New Oxfordshire and Cotswolds, down to the comparatively diminutive, but, in well selected localities, probably no less valuable, Saxony. They have been mindful of the interest of the manufacturer, while they have not forgotten the cultivated palate of the epicure; and in all have they regarded the profits of him who has, more especially, claims upon their care—the grower. These efforts to promote this branch of husbandry, your committee are gratified to have it in their power to report, were well seconded and sustained by the raisers of long wools, who appeared upon the ground in goodly number, competing, in noble rivalry, for your prizes. Col. Ware, from Virginia, not unknown to fame as a great grower of this class of sheep, brought with him some of the flowers of his flock of superb Cotswolds—fine sheep, all! yet, not content with those he had, but patriotically desirous that his own Country should not be beaten in big sheep, he had ordered in from England, at a high figure, a buck and two yearling ewes, (the two ewes constituting part of a lot that successfully competed for the highest prize at the late Cattle Show and Fair in Yorkshire.) These are splendid animals, of fine proportions, very large, with great propensity to fatten, and give promise of heavy fleeces. Weighty as is the obligation your Society is under to Col. Ware for the interest he gave this department of the exhibition, the American grower of long wools owes him a still greater debt, which, if properly paid, must, by the introduction of his sheep into other flocks of the Country, lead to the most improving results.

Side by side with the Old Dominion stood little but great Delaware, flanked by her mighty neighbor, the Keystone State. And what better representative could she have sent than Mr. Clayton Reybold, with his New Oxfordshire buck, "Old Bill?"—his name almost a synonyme for all that is excellent in sheep and peaches; and "Old Bill," too, the Prince of sheep—not another sheep on the Continent, however long his horns, can boast his horn has been so exalted; the victor of many a field, his laurels fit him easy. Long may he wear them, and other sheep look sheepish, as they must, before his Sheepship. He was attended, too, by his noble harem, most select in all the points—(great weight in comparatively small compass, symmetry of form, fineness of bone, early maturity, disposition to take on fat, uniformity of appearance, heavy, yet fine, glossy fleece)—that should constitute them the chosen ones of his royal household. Between the two oceans, from the Arostook to the Rio Grande, they would be hard to beat. While treating of the family of Cotswolds, we must not forget to make most honorable mention of a lot of thirty odd exhibited by Mr.

Carroll and Mr. Horsey, recently purchased, we understand, from Col. Ware. They are large sheep, but not being in as good condition as others that were entered, they contended on disadvantageous grounds. Of the Leicester, a class of close alliance to the above, Mr. Aaron Clement, of the Keystone State, presented a pen of superior ewes. We know him well as a true man and approved breeder, and bid him, now and always, a hearty welcome to our soil. Pleased as we are that he should have borne off the palm, we can not but admire his *astuteness in not having present a Leicester ram; for sure as he had had, Old Maryland, who stood forth by Thomas Duckett, Esq., with his fine buck, would have dashed the Keystone from the arch.* The gauntlet is down for him, let him raise it, and be provoked to meet us again, next fall. A review of the long wools over, the attention of your committee was directed to an inspection of the middle wools. Prominent under this classification stands the South Downs; and of this superior mutton sheep, claiming, and probably justly, too, to be without a rival in this respect, those presented were most excellent specimens—Maryland again against Pennsylvania. The prize was well contested; and although our boasted and chivalric Colonel of Laurel, backed by the Eastern Shore, in her noble representative from Talbot, made good fight, and fairly turned the key upon Mr. Clement, in the matter of ewes and lambs, yet he would not long stay whipped, but, marshalling his beautiful bucks, returned the sally, and fairly put them hors de combat. In this connection, we should deny sheer justice to Mr. Clement if we refrained to express our most unqualified admiration of a superb South Down ewe, one of three selected by himself out of his pen, for competition, as the most finished and perfect animal of the kind upon the ground. She has, we believe, gone into the possession of Ramsay McHenry, Esq., of Harford, and will, no doubt, through her descendants, give good account of herself at our future Cattle Shows. Of the fine wools, there was not a representative present.

Without expressing an opinion as to how far the profits to be realised from this last mentioned class of sheep would compare with those to be obtained from raising the larger descriptions, your committee would simply remark that, had time permitted, they should have been pleased to disclose to the Convention statistics to show that the amount of wool, embracing the different descriptions, produced in our country, falls very far short of a supply, and that its production might be very profitably extended. Your committee would here close their labors with submitting their award of premiums, but that they are admonished by a high sense of duty to tender from the Society to Mr. Joshua M. Turner, that great lover and persecutor, too, of the ovine race, their sincere gratitude for his pen of *very select ewes*, and to assure him they highly applaud his indefatigable research. Had there been a premium offered for this description of time-honored animals, your committee might safely offer him the consolation that, in their opinion, he would have been without a rival, and carried it against the world; for a more ragged, tattered, half-starved, mixed patch work,\* Methusa-

\*These sheep were represented to be sixteen years old and upwards, and bearing fleeces of two years. The object of their introduction was to show the age to which these animals will attain, and that other descriptions of sheep than the Merino will carry their fleece longer than a year.

lish set of spinsters, it has never been their good or evil fortune to have brought under their inspection. They looked upon the eve of evaporation; and had there been any of them to evaporate, they would, doubtless, have thus passed away; but as there is absolutely none of them to die, it is difficult to say how long the yarn of life may yet be spun to them.

With their regret that the discharge of their duties has made it imperative on them to trespass so long on the time of the Society, your committee conclude with recommending the following award of premiums:—To Thomas Duckett, Esq., a premium for the best Leicester ram. To Mr. Aaron Clement, of Pennsylvania, a premium for the best lot of three Leicester ewes. To Mr. Clayton Reybold a premium for the best New Oxfordshire ram. To same, a premium for best lot of three New Oxfordshire ewes. To Col. Ware, of Virginia, a premium for the best Cotswold ram, (imported.) To same, a premium for best lot of three Cotswold ewes, (two of them imported.) To Mr. Aaron Clement, premium for best South Down buck. To Col. Horace Capron, premium for best lot of three South Down ewes. To Mr. Tighman Goldsborough, of Talbot, premium for best lot of three South Down lambs. To Mr. Aaron Clement, premium for best lot of three ewes of mixed blood. To Mr. Henry Carroll, premium for best lot of three lambs of mixed blood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. EARLE,  
WM. D. BOWIE,  
JOHN S. SELLMAN.

Mr. E. T. Paca, of Queen Anne's, from the committee on Swine, offered the following report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT ON SWINE.

The committee on Swine respectfully report, that they award the following premiums:

- To James G. Cox, Esq. for best Boar of any breed.
- " Charles B. Calvert, Esq., for the second best.
- " James G. Cox, Esq. for the best Sow.
- " J. J. Bowers, Esq. for the second best Sow.
- " James G. Cox, Esq. for the best lot of Pigs.
- " John Gibson, Esq. for the 2d best lot of Pigs.

EDWARD T. PACA, Chair'n.

Mr. Wm. C. Wilson, of Baltimore Co. from the committee on Poultry, offered the following report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT ON POULTRY.

The Committee on Poultry report—

That the display of Poultry on the ground was, in every respect, creditable to the Society, as it comprised fine specimens of all the varieties included in the Society's list, as well as a number of fancy breeds.

For the best pair of Jersey Blues, they award the premium to Aaron Clement, of Pennsylvania. For the best pair of Dorkings, to James G. Cox, of Baltimore County. The premium assigned to "the best pair of other breeds," the Committee have given to William Gilmor, for a fine specimen of the Irish Java breed. For the best pair of Bucks County fowls, to James G. Cox. For the best pair of Turkeys, to William B. Dobbin, for a pair of caponed Turkeys. For the best pair of Geese, to James G. Cox. For the best pair of Muscovy Ducks, to James G. Cox. For the best pair of common Ducks, to James G. Cox. For the best pair of Capons, to George Patterson, of Carroll County. For the largest collection of fowls, to James G. Cox.



The committee recommend to competitors for premiums on Poultry, at the next exhibition, to have their coops so constructed as to afford a fuller opportunity for view; and it would be desirable, also, where large size is one of the qualities entering into the value of the fowls, that they should be accurately weighed, and the weights furnished to the committee.

WILLIAM C. WILSON,  
GEORGE W. DOBBIN,  
JOHN GREY.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject of awarding discretionary premiums, in which Mr. Carroll, Dr. Wharton, Gen. Tilghman, Dr. Thompson, Mr. McHenry, Dr. Owens, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Gill, Col. Coad, and Mr. Dennison took part.

Mr. Dobbin moved that the vote on the motion to strike out the recommendation of a special premium in the case of Mr. Mercer's Brown Bess, in the report of the committee on Horses, &c., be reconsidered, which was concurred in.

Gen. Tilghman then moved that the subject be laid on the table for the purpose of taking the question on striking out or rescinding the 2d of the general rules applicable to animals; which was concurred in. Gen. Tilghman then moved to strike out the said rule, which was as follows:

"No viewing committee, with the exception of the Committee on Discretionary and Miscellaneous Premiums, shall award any discretionary premiums, without the previous permission of the Executive Committee, expressed through the President."

Mr. Earle opposed the striking out the rule, and called on Mr. Clement of Pa. to give his views upon the subject, as to the operation of a similar rule in other societies. Mr. Clement responded thereto, and remarked that it was a usual practice in other societies to award discretionary premiums.

Mr. Walsh moved that the report of the committee on Horses and Mules, be referred back, in order that the discretionary premium be stricken out, and a diploma be awarded instead thereof.

Gen. Tilghman then withdrew his motion to strike out the rule, and moved that the whole subject be referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Wharton moved as an amendment to the motion, that the recommendation of the committee on Horses be stricken out in regard to the discretionary premium.

Mr. Walsh moved as an amendment to the amendment of Dr. W., that the report be referred back to the committee on Horses, for the purpose of amendment—which was negatived.

The question on Dr. Wharton's motion was then taken, and the same was concurred in, and the report as amended was adopted.

Dr. Bayne, of Prince George's, from the committee on Fruits and Honey, made the following report, which was read and adopted:

#### REPORT ON FRUIT AND HONEY.

The Committee on Fruit and Honey beg leave to submit the following report:

They regret to state that the contributions to this department were not so numerous as was anticipated. Very few competitors entered the list upon this occasion; but we trust such a spirit of rivalry will be excited and diffused throughout the State, from this beginning, as to produce, for subsequent exhibitions, a concentration of choice fruits, which can not fail to attract great admiration.

Mr. B. A. Cunningham presented a very beautiful collection of apples, embracing twenty-six varieties, among which we recognise the Gloria Mundi, Belleflower, Priestly, Newton Pippin, Catlin, Robinson, Redstreak, Holland Pippin, Greyhouse, &c. &c. The committee award the premium of three dollars to Mr. Cunningham, for the best and greatest number of choice varieties of Apples.

Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers, an amateur cultivator of this Co., contributed a rich and magnificent collection of Pears. Many of them are of recent introduction; and the committee can testify that they not only presented a beautiful appearance, but were of surpassing excellence. We unhesitatingly recommend a large majority of the fifty varieties exhibited to be of such great merit as to deserve extensive cultivation. The varieties are the Calebasse, Rough and Ready, Turquin, Royal d' Hiver, Angora, Wreedom, Ridell, Wilhemine, Easter Beurre, Goulee Morceau, St. German, Poire de Cure, Dutchesse d' Angouleme, Josephine, Turkish Bonchretien, Shobden Court, Chas. d' Austriche, Fortune, Chaumontelle, Belle de Bruxelles, Queen Caroline, Beurre d' Aremberg, Colmar d' Hiver, Columbia, Bergamot, Fievue, Beurre de Hiver, Echassane, Beurre de Rantz, Delices d' Hardenpont, Whitefield, Colmar d' Hiver, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Bleeker's Meadow, Parmentier, Vacart, Ne Plus Meuris, Beurre Sutin, Bishop's Thumb, Emerald, Mabile, Prince's St. German, Jeschil Armudi, Forelle, Beurre Gris d' Hiver, Poire d' Auch, Fondante Dubois, Winter Orange, Verte Longue.

Mr. Rogers also exhibited a fine collection of Apples, among which were the Baldwin, Hubbardson's Green, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Fameuse, &c. The committee unanimously agree that Mr. Rogers' splendid display of pears entitle him to a premium of three dollars. They also award him a premium of three dollars for the greatest number of choice varieties of different kinds of fruits.

Mr. John Feast, a Florist of this City, exhibited a most delicious variety of the Grape, Herbemont's Madeira, which, we think, richly merits a premium of three dollars.

Mr. Thomas Blagden, Mr. Stabler, and Mr. E. Whitman, each contributed beautiful specimens of Honey; but, as the committee could not discriminate any difference with regard to sweetness, they had to decide by the beauty of the exterior; and they, therefore, award the premium to the first named gentleman. All of which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN H. BAYNE,  
CHARLES CARTER,  
WM. R. BARKER,  
JOHN H. SOMERVILLE.

Gen. Tilghman, from the committee on Household Manufactures, presented the following report, which was read:

#### REPORT ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The committee who were appointed by the Maryland Agricultural Society, as Judges of Household Manufactures, have examined the articles submitted for their inspection, and awarded the following premiums.

In submitting this report they deem it proper to state, in their own behalf, that they were called upon unexpectedly after their arrival at the Fair, to perform the duty assigned to them, and were only induced to attempt the execution of a task so entirely new to them, by the desire which they feel to con-

tribute in every proper way to the improvement of this department in the agricultural operations of their beloved State.

Some of the articles submitted to their inspection, were so nearly equal in merit that they found no little difficulty in deciding between them, and if they have committed any errors in the selection of the articles to which they have awarded premiums, it will be impossible for any one to regret it more sincerely, than they will themselves.

They cannot conclude without expressing their regret that the number of articles exhibited in their department should have been so much smaller in comparison than in the other departments of the Fair; and they will take the liberty to urge the ladies in all parts of the State, to unite in their contributions to the next Fair which may be held by the Society, and to assure them that if they will attend the exhibitions, they will be amply repaid by an inspection of so large a variety of curious and interesting articles.

For best Quilt, Mrs. S. J. Somervell, A. A. Co.

" Counterpane, Mrs. Gen. Sewell, Cecil Co.  
made Shirt, Miss Mary Poor, How'd Dist.

For 2d best Shirt, Mrs. Wm. Whitelock, Balt. City.

For best Home made Soap, Mrs. G. Patterson, Carroll County,

" Home made Bread, Miss R. E. Ware, (14 years old), Baltimore City,

" Homemade Sponge Cake, Miss Perrine, do.  
specimen of Preserves, Mrs. Mander, Jr., Virginia,

" specimen of Embroidery, Miss Mary Poor, Howard District.

The committee will here observe, that as there appeared to be no general rule of the Society applying to Discretionary Premiums, except one applicable to animals, they have availed themselves of a privilege accorded, as they are informed, by all other Agricultural Societies, especially to the Department of Household Manufactures, to award premiums to articles of merit, and therefore award discretionary premiums to be fixed by the Society, to the following ladies:

To Mrs. William R. Barker of Prince George's Co. for a handsome pair of Cotton Hose, \$3.

To Miss Anne Iglehart, of Ilchester, Howard District, for a beautiful specimen of Quince Jelly, \$2.

To Miss Keene, (9 years old,) of Dorchester Co. for an ingeniously worked Bead Reticule, \$2.

Mrs. MARY WILKINS,  
Miss E. RODGERS,  
Mrs. BELT,  
Mrs. Capt. SLOAN,  
Mrs. THOS. SHEPARD.

Dr. Wharton moved that that part of the report recommending discretionary premiums, be stricken out, which was concurred in, and the report as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Carey from the committee on the Ploughing Match, made the following report, which was read and adopted:

#### REPORT ON PLOWING MATCH.

To Charles B. Calvert, Esq., President of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

The Committee on the Plowing Match report, that they selected the best piece of ground in their reach, and caused it to be laid off into lands of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre each, allotting one land to each plough entered. The entrances were as follows:

1. Charles H. Drury, plough not described; ploughman, Grason Jennings.
2. B. G. Finch. From some cause, which the committee could not understand, but regret, this plough did not start.
3. A. G. Mott, Wiley plough, No. 7.
4. A. G. Mott, Empire plough, letter C; ploughman, John Wooden.
5. A. G. Mott, Wiley Side Hill plough.
6. Nicholas U. Mott, Moore & Chamberlain's Delaware Premium plough; ploughman, Leonard Hawks.
7. Nicholas U. Mott, letter B Empire plough.
8. N. U. Mott, No. 8j Wiley plough.
9. John Stabler, Maryland Self-sharpening plough; ploughman, Samuel Thompson.
10. Jonathan S. Eastman, Cleazy three horse plough. This plough, in consequence of some slight breakage, was not started, much to the regret of the committee.
11. E. Whitman, No. 5j Prouty & Mears; ploughman, William Banks.
12. J. B. H. Fulton, No. 5j Prouty & Mears, drawn by Mr. F.'s oxen; ploughman, Stephen Bisgrove, colored.
13. Jesse Slingluff, plough not described, believed to be E. Whitman's 5j Centre Draught; ploughman, Thomas Doran, colored.

One other plough was run, which was not entered, and, consequently, the committee can give no account of it. The committee recommend to the Society, at their next ploughing match, to require all ploughs, intended for competition, to be entered and described in writing, at least two days before the match comes off; and that none, not so entered, be allowed to compete. This will save future committees a world of trouble, and ensure a proper description of each plough. Owing to the number of ploughs running, and the great concourse of spectators, the committee were unable to time with any degree of accuracy. They ascertained, however, satisfactorily, that the range of time was from 17 to 21 minutes. The committee think the time in which a plough does its work a matter of secondary importance, and recommend that it be disregarded in future tests of the kind. To require a ploughman to perform a given quantity of work in the shortest time, is apt to hurry him and occasion imperfect execution. The proper test of a plough is a day's work, not the work of a few minutes; and even by a day's work, the capacity of the team is more frequently tested than that of the plough. The committee have been guided in their award by the general excellence of the work done, and not by the speed of its execution. As no dynamometer was provided, the ploughs were not subjected to this test, and, consequently, the committee do not award the 5th premium. The ground was, by no means, such as the committee would have selected, if a greater range of choice had been presented. They would have preferred ground presenting greater difficulties to the plough. On every farm there is some variety of soil; and the soil is operated on in very different conditions at different times: one day a sod is ploughed; another a clover lay; on another a luxuriant crop of weeds or a heavy spread of coarse manure is to be turned under. Many ploughs perform admirably in one of these cases, and poorly in another. Some soils contain much less sand than others, and adhere to the mould board of a plough with great tenacity. No plough can be said to have been fairly tested for practical use which has not

been tried upon several different kinds of soil, and in fields presenting the different obstacles above enumerated. Hence it is, a farmer very often purchases a plough which he has seen doing beautiful work at a ploughing match, on a smooth sod, or close, clean stubble, and is disappointed in its performance under entirely different and less favorable circumstances. The committee, therefore, recommend that the Society, at its next ploughing match, endeavor to obtain ground presenting at least some of the obstacles to the smooth working of a plough, above recited. Such a test should be desired both by the farmer and the manufacturer. The committee take pleasure in expressing their sense of the general excellence of the ploughs competing for the premiums on this occasion. They believe them all to be highly worthy of public favor. The workmanlike manner in which these ploughs are put together, and the apparent strength and finish of the work and materials, deserve particular commendation. They are also much pleased to state that, notwithstanding the number of ploughs competing, and the large crowd, no unpleasant circumstance occurred to mar the general enjoyment.

They award the premiums as follows :

1. To E. Whitman, 5½ Prouty & Mears'; William Banks, ploughman.
2. To N. U. Mott, Moore & Chamberlain's Delaware plough.
3. To John Stabler, Md. Self-sharpening plough; Samuel Thompson, ploughman.
4. To A. G. Mott, Empire plough, letter C.; John Wooden, ploughman.

Dr. Wharton moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to make a report on the various subjects connected with the exhibition, to be published with the proceedings of the Society, which was concurred in. The chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz: Edward P. Roberts, Esq., Gen. T. Trighman, Jas. T. Earle, Wm. Coad and M. T. Goldsborough, Esqs.—[Dr. Wharton asked to be excused from serving on the committee, in consequence of urgent public business requiring his attention during the Fair.]

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY, November 10.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment—the President in the chair.

Dr. Wharton offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Col. W. W. W. Bowie, and on motion they were considered separately, and each one unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to its President and Executive Committee, for the dignity, fidelity, energy, and industry, with which they have discharged the arduous duties imposed upon them, and that they not only deserve our thanks, but the gratitude and commendation of all the agriculturists of the State.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing by this Society, a Farm, not exceeding 100 acres, near the City of Baltimore, to be cultivated under its direction, with a view to the demonstration and illustration of the principles of Chemistry as applicable to Agriculture, and that they report upon this subject to the next annual meeting of this Society.

*Resolved*, That the President and Executive Committee, be authorized and requested to prepare a memorial to the next General Assembly, asking an act of Incorporation for this Society, and such aid as in their judgment may be necessary in furtherance of the great objects of our association.

*Resolved*, That we invoke our fellow farmers, to awake from their Rip Van Winkle slumbers, to be no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water, for all other classes, and to assume that political position to which they are entitled by the dignity and importance of their profession.

The President thereupon arose, and on behalf of himself and the other officers of the Society, returned thanks for the approbatory manner in which their labors had been received by the members.

The Chair appointed the following committee under the second resolution : Dr. Wharton, Edward P. Roberts, H. G. S. Key, Samuel Hambleton, jr., W. L. Gaither, Dr. William Williams, and Otho Scott.

Mr. Walsh offered the following resolution, which being seconded by Dr. Wharton, was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That as an evidence of the regard in which the Maryland State Agricultural Society, hold the services rendered to the cause of Agriculture by Mr. Samuel Sands, by the ability with which he has conducted that useful publication the "American Farmer," and his untiring efforts to promote the advancement of the cause in which we are engaged, a committee of three be appointed by the chair to have prepared a suitable testimonial to be presented to him in the name of this Society.

The President appointed Messrs. Walsh, Wharton and W. Gilmore, the committee.

Mr. Sands returned thanks to the Society for the distinguished mark of its approbation which was evinced by the passage of this resolution, for his services in the cause in which we are all so deeply interested—but could not permit the opportunity to escape of rendering justice to a gentleman to whom a large share of the credit is due for the success of the journal under his management. Mr. S. said, that in addition to the host of able correspondents to the "American Farmer," which had rendered it so popular among the farmers of the Middle and Southern States, he had been assisted by the services of EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Esq., to whom had been confided the principal Editorial department ever since his connexion with the Farmer, with the exception of the brief space occupied by his friend then present, John S. Skinner, Esq. Mr. S. concluded by assuring the Society of his determination to persevere in his endeavours to extend the usefulness of his journal, and to uphold through its pages, the interests and dignity of the Agricultural community.

Mr. Key, of St. Mary's, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the members of this Society pledge themselves to exert their best efforts to increase the subscription of the "American Farmer," and to extend its circulation in all parts of the United States, and particularly in the State of Maryland.

Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery Co. offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

*Resolved*, That it is the unanimous sense of this society, that the several Canal and Rail Road Companies would not only promote the interest of Agri-

culture, but also their own interest by a reduction of freight on all articles used as manures, or fertilizers of the soil, to the lowest possible rate of transportation.

*Resolved further*, That the President of this Society be and he is hereby instructed to communicate with the officers of the several internal improvement companies of this State, with a view of bringing about a reduction of freight indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Earle, of Queen Anne's, offered the following resolutions, which being seconded by Mr. Skinner, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Society, that as far as the government of the United States may be deemed constitutionally competent to the establishment of schools, academies or other institutions for the diffusion of the sciences applicable to any art or industry; it would better become a Republican government, resting for support on the free will of the people, and would better comport with the true interest and glory of the country, that provision should first and most especially be made, to disseminate a knowledge of the science of cultivating the earth.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the President of this Society, to the members of Congress representing this State in both branches of that body; in the hope that they may feel themselves called upon to use their best exertions to have it carried out in the legislature of the country, so far as it may be deemed expedient to make any appropriation for educational or scientific institutions of any sort.

Mr. W. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's, offered the following resolution, which being seconded by Dr. Wharton, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. WILSON M. CAREY, for the able and eloquent address delivered by him before the State Society, and that he be requested to furnish a copy thereof for publication.

Mr. Bowie moved that the report of the committee on Household Manufactures be reconsidered.—Gen. Tilghman seconded the motion,—both of these gentlemen urged upon the Society to reverse the decision of the preceding evening in regard to discretionary premiums. Dr. Wharton opposed the motion, and appealed to the Chair to decide if the proposition was in order. The President decided that the motion was not in order—and an appeal having been made therefrom, the decision of the chair was unanimously sustained. After some further proceedings, Mr. Bowie moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was concurred in.

Gen. Tilghman then offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Walsh, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the sum of ten dollars be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, to be awarded by them in whole or in part to such articles as have been recommended for discretionary premiums, as in their opinion may be worthy of the same.

The Report of the committee on Manures, appointed at the first meeting of the Society, was then called for by Mr. Coad. Mr. Baer, from the committee, made a verbal report, in which he stated, that from the number of vessels which had been despatched from the United States, there would be in a short time so large a quantity of Guano, in the

market from Palagonia and Peru, that a reduction in price would be the result.

The Rev. Henry Jisquith presented the following report from the committee appointed to examine the various Agricultural Implements presented for exhibition, which was read and unanimously adopted:

#### REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Judges on Agricultural Implements beg leave to report, that owing to the great number of implements and machinery on the ground, they had great difficulty in awarding the premiums,—but after as much consideration as they had time to give the subject committed to them, they have awarded the premiums as follows:

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| For the best Horse Power—to George Page,          | \$10 |
| “ second best, a Certificate, to E. Whitman, jr.  |      |
| For the best double horse Plough, (the Wilming-   |      |
| ton plough) N. U. Mott,                           | 5    |
| Second best, a Certificate to Prouty & Mears',    |      |
| offered by Ezra Whitman, Jr.                      |      |
| Best single horse Plough, (the Maryland) by R.    |      |
| Sinclair, Jr. & Co.                               | 5    |
| Best machine for Drilling or broadcasting grain,  |      |
| or grass seed, to C. B. Calvert, for an imported  |      |
| English machine, which machines will be man-      |      |
| ufactured by R. Sinclair & Co.                    | 5    |
| Best Mowing or Reaping Machine—O. Hussey,         | 5    |
| Best Corn Stalk Cutter and Grinder—Jesse Urmy,    | 3    |
| Second best, to E. Whitman, jr. Certificate.      |      |
| Best Corn and Cob Crusher, to E. Whitman, jr.     | 3    |
| Second best to R. Sinclair & Co., Certificate.    |      |
| Best Thrashing Machine to J. C. Atlee,            | 5    |
| Second best to Mr. Drury, Certificate,            |      |
| Best Fanning Mill, S. Behel,                      | 3    |
| Second best to Mr. Atlee, Certificate,            |      |
| Best Hay and Straw Cutter,—G. Catchpole,          | 2    |
| Second best, J. C. Atlee, Certificate,            |      |
| Best Churn, to Ezra Whitman, Jr.                  | 1    |
| Best Root and Vegetable Cutter, R. Sinclair & Co. | 2    |
| Second Best, Ezra Whitman, Jr., Certificate,      |      |
| Best Drill Barrow, for turnips, beets, &c. to R.  |      |
| Sinclair & Co.                                    | 2    |
| Best Cultivator, to Ezra Whitman, Jr.             | 2    |
| Best 2 or 3 horse Harrow, to N. U. Mott,          | 2    |
| Best Horse Rake, Ezra Whitman, Jr.                | 2    |
| Best Hay and Dung Forks, Ezra Whitman, Jr.        | 1    |
| Best Ox Yoke, to John Stabler, made by Gusta-     |      |
| vus Jones of Montgomery County,                   | 1    |
| Best Corn Sheller, to R. Sinclair & Co.           | 1    |
| Best Grain Cradle, do do                          | 1    |
| For the most numerous and best collection of      |      |
| Agricultural Implements, with description of      |      |
| same, to Ezra Whitman, Jr.                        | 20   |
| For best and most numerous collection of Agri-    |      |
| cultural Implements manufactured in the State     |      |
| of Maryland under the direction of the Exhibi-    |      |
| ter—to R. Sinclair, jr. & Co.                     | 20   |

Our attention was also particularly attracted by a Woodcock Plough exhibited by S. Witherow of Pa., with valuable improvements connected with the original ploughs, which in our judgment, entitles it to the most favourable consideration.

The committee were very much pleased with a machine for making Fencing, exhibited by Chester Coleman of Frederick County, Md.

This machine makes Fencing rapid, cheap, ornamental and useful. This fence is suitable for enclosing yards, gardens or fields. Being put together in panels of ten feet, it may speedily be removed to any part of the farm, and used for dividing pasture



fields, making cow pens or sheep enclosures. This machine richly deserves a premium, but as none is offered for such an article, they recommend that a Certificate of merit be given. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY AISQUITH,  
J. H. KING,  
W. C. CALVERT,  
T. P. STABLER,  
GEO. BLIGHT,  
WM. JESSUP.

Mr. Earle moved that as there were many articles exhibited not provided for in the list of premiums, for Agricultural Implements, that the Executive Committee be authorized to issue Certificates of merit therefor—which was concurred in.

Gen. Tilghman moved that the list of premiums to be offered hereafter, be larger for Agricultural Implements, than for any other class of articles.—After some explanatory remarks from the President upon the subject, Mr. W. W. W. Bowie moved that the motion be laid on the table, which was concurred in.

Mr. D. W. Naill, from the committee on Agricultural Productions, presented the following report, which was read:

#### REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The undersigned, the Committee on Agricultural Productions, beg leave to report, that there was a certificate presented by Horace Capron, of Prince George's County, showing a product of 36 bushels of wheat per acre upon a field of 16½ acres, and the manner of cultivation, &c.; but, not being accompanied by a sample of the product, no premium could be awarded. There was a similar exhibit made by Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot County, showing a product of 32 40-60 bushels per acre upon 5 acres; but, in the absence of proper certificates, no premium could be awarded. There was also a better sample of wheat exhibited by Geo. H. Wetter,\* of Baltimore County, unaccompanied by any statement of product or cultivation. For the best 5 acres of corn, a premium of \$5 was awarded to W. R. Barker, of Prince George's County. A statement, shewing 75 bushels of corn per acre, was presented by Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot Co., but, owing to informality, no premium could be awarded. There were two varieties of turnips and one of ruta бага exhibited by Charles B. Calvert, of Prince George's County, showing products of 660, 940 and 504 bushels to the acre, for which no premium could be awarded, on account of informality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. NAILL,  
S. H. DORSETT,  
JAMES TILGHMAN,  
JOHN JONES.

It appearing that some mistake had been made in the examination of the certificates presented by gentlemen competing for premiums in Agricultural Productions, Mr. W. W. W. Bowie moved that the committee review their report, and that they be directed to make a decision in favor of those who had conformed to the rules of the Society.

Gen. Tilghman seconded the motion—but it having been intimated that some of the committee had left

\*This "Wheat" was raised by George H. Wetter, Esq., on the Trap Road, about 2½ miles from the City of Baltimore, and adjoining the "Orange Farm."

town, on motion of Dr. Wharton, the motion was laid on the table.

The following statements were made to the committee on Agricultural Productions:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9th, 1848.

To the Committee on Agricultural Productions of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN: The enclosed certificates will show the yield of a quarter of an acre of 3 kinds of Turnips; and it only remains for me, agreeably to the rules of the Society, to describe the mode of cultivation.

The ground was ploughed early in the spring, well manured, broad-cast, and prepared in the nicest manner, and the turnip seed sown with a machine in drills about 3 feet apart, and cultivated with the hoe and plough. The Ruta-bagas were sown on the 16th of July, and the Hybrid and Red Tops about 10th of August. I have, this season, 40 acres cultivated in roots, and the whole crop will give a fair yield. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

We, the undersigned, having been requested by Charles B. Calvert, of Riversdale, to measure one quarter of an acre of Hybrid Turnips, and one-fourth of an acre of Ruta Baga Turnips, and also the produce of each quarter of an acre, which we have done, this 8th day of November, 1848, and found the product of Turnips, on each quarter of an acre, to be:

Hybrid Turnips, 165 bushels on this quarter of an acre, equal to 660 bushels per acre. See a sample.

Ruta Bagas, 235 bushels on this quarter of an acre, being equal to 940 bushels per acre. See sample.

In witness whereof, we subscribe our names, &c.

JAMES HOGGART,  
E. H. MINNEKER,  
JOHN T. CAHO.

We have, this 9th day of Nov., 1848, measured one-fourth of an acre of Red Top Turnips, the property of Charles B. Calvert, and found the product to be 126 bushels on this quarter of an acre, which is equal to 504 bushels per acre.

In witness whereof, &c.

JAMES HOGGART,  
JOHN T. CAHO,  
E. H. MINNEKER.

LOWER PATUXENT, November 8, 1848.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have measured, for William R. Barker, on Chalk Point Estate, five acres of Corn, in a body, and find the product of the same to be 69½ barrels.

CHARLES LYNCH,  
J. LYNCH,  
W. JONES.

The land from which this product was taken, was fallowed early in January, from clover lay. It was planted 4 feet each way, and checkered, leaving 2 stalks in each hill. This corn received 4 cultivatings, and laid by with the plough. It was never suckered.

W. R. BARKER.

Col. Capron offered a resolution of thanks to the Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and gentlemen from other States, for their aid in taking so important a part in the display—which was unanimously concurred in.

The President presented a copy of the Transactions of the N. York Agricultural Society, for 1847,

received from Mr. Grant, which, on motion, was placed in charge of the Secretary, until further direction.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Calvert, of P. George's, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Grant for his acceptable present.

Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, from the committee on Farm Implements, appointed at the first meeting of the Society, presented the following report, which was read and adopted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Society.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, appointed at the Society's meeting of the 5th September last, respectfully report, that, finding that one of their number, Mr. M. Tighman Goldsborough, had given to the subject in charge of the committee a large portion of his attention, they requested him to prepare his views in regard to it. This he has done, in the following communication, which the committee make a part of the report which they now submit, expressing their full concurrence in all that Mr. Goldsborough has said. The subject is one of great interest. It is one in which much skill and mechanical ingenuity have been, for many years, employed, and which, instead of being exhausted, seems rather to grow in importance, as each succeeding invention suggests new ideas for further development. Mr. Goldsborough's remarks are addressed to what may be considered the basis of all labor-saving agricultural machinery—the Horse power, which is at every farmer's command:

##### Mr. Goldsborough's Communication.

Of Wheat Threshers, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers and Grinders, Straw and Fodder Cutters, there are, perhaps, several varieties of each of these machines that are good, and answer well, the purpose of the farmer; but the efficiency of any, or all of them, is dependent upon the propelling horse power; and a general defect seems to exist in all the different varieties of horse powers. We refer to the fact that the velocity of wheat threshers, for example, is obtained, in too great a degree, by the use of a small pulley on the shaft of the threshing cylinder; and we are of opinion that a larger portion of the requisite velocity should be obtained in the horse power, so that a larger pulley may be used on the thresher. It is to be noticed in the operations of most or all the threshers in general use, that when little or no grain is fed into them, a tremendous velocity is attained—generally of 1500, and, in some cases, of 2000 revolutions per minute—that, as the volume of grain is increased, the velocity diminishes until it is insufficient, and, finally, the feeding is suspended until the velocity increases, or else the thresher becomes choked, and the band flies off: also, that when damp and tough straw is passing, (at which time the highest velocity and most effective power of the machine is required) the velocity diminishes, and the grain then passing is imperfectly threshed. Now, this loss of velocity results from the slipping of the driving band; and the band must, necessarily, slip, when the resistance offered by the grain is greater than the adhesive force of the band to the pulley. If a cylinder of sixteen inches diameter is being propelled by a pulley on its shaft, of four inches diameter, (and there are many such cases,) then when the resistance afforded by the grain to the motion of the cylinder exceeds one-fourth part of the adhesive force of the

band, the band must slip, and suffer velocity to be lost. On the contrary, if the pulley is as large in diameter as the cylinder, then the resistance of the grain would have to exceed the adhesive force of the band before velocity could be lost, and this it is presumed would not occur.

In this demonstration of a principle in regard to the adhesive power of the band and the resistance afforded by the grain, no allowance is made for the impetus acquired by the cylinder. When grain is passing through a thresher running at a diminished or low velocity, it is, of course, more or less imperfectly threshed; and when the velocity is lost, the horses are whipped on, whilst they have not slackened their speed, and are therefore not the authors of the difficulty. Many evils and losses obviously result from the use of too small a pulley on the cylinder shaft, such as the necessity for a very tight band, which produces heating of the cylinder journals, wear and tear of the band, the breaking of its lacing strings, the breaking of harness from unnecessary whipping of the horses, and the consequent hindrance to the work, wear and tear of horse flesh, &c. &c.—but there is one that deserves particular notice and demonstration. It is not unreasonable to suppose that where a thresher is propelled by a pulley the diameter of which is not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of that of the cylinder, and the cylinder is estimated to run at a velocity of 1500 revolutions per minute, the loss of velocity from the slipping of the band when the thresher is full fed, reduces the speed of the cylinder to about 1000 revolutions per minute, and yet, the horses are laboring just as hard as if the cylinder had its full motion of 1500 revolutions.—Now 4 horses can propel a thresher revolving at the rate of 1000 revolutions per minute, (say  $333\frac{1}{3}$  to 1 revolution of the horses,) with the same facility that six can propel the same thresher at 1500 revolutions per minute, (or 500 revolutions of cylinder to 1 of the horses,) and therefore the strain exerted by the four horses, and the consequent wear and tear upon the machinery, would be only two-thirds as great as when six horses are applied.

It may be safely assumed that a thresher estimated to run at 1200 revolutions per minute, with a cylinder pulley of such size as not to suffer loss of motion from the slipping of the band, would thresh uniformly cleaner than a thresher estimated to run at a velocity of 1500 or 1600 revolutions per minute, with a cylinder pulley of, say 5 inches diameter: and it may also be assumed, that the horses requisite, and the wear and tear of machinery, and the loss of time from casting off bands, breaking harness, &c. &c., would be diminished in the proportion of 12 to 15.

A horse power constructed to drive a thresher, with a cylinder pulley enlarged, as herein proposed, would propel all other machinery in a manner similarly desirable and superior.

We are of opinion that Fanning Mills, generally, require improvement, as chaffing fans. Many of them that clean grain admirably, do not chaff wheat with sufficient rapidity. Some machinists have urged as an objection to an enlargement of the cylinder pulley, so as to prevent a loss of motion as aforesaid, that if any hard substance should accidentally fall into the thresher it would break the machine; but it is obvious that with a pulley of any size, even if the band should break or fly off at the moment when any hard substance sufficient to check the motion of a cylinder revolving with ordinary velocity and impetus should rule the machine, a break would inevitably occur.

That labor saving implement, the Gang Plow, is not yet so perfect an implement as is desirable.

We will also suggest that an implement is wanted to lay off ground in squares, for corn or other crops, with accuracy and despatch.

We think the Wheat Drill, already a good implement, and one of great importance, requires further improvement.

The invention of a cheap and durable machine for obtaining the mud from the bottoms of coves and creeks, to be converted into manure, would be a great acquisition to agriculture, in many sections of our country.

We also recommend, without argument, the substitution of wheels with broad instead of narrow tire for carts and wagons. The tire of cart and wagon wheels should be at least 4 inches in width.

We suggest that a machine for exhausting the water in marl pits, by the use of buckets attached to a belt revolving over drums, would be a valuable machine. Pumps soon wear out and become deranged, in consequence of the sand and particles of shells with which the water in marl pits is charged; whereas, a machine of the kind suggested, and worked by wind, or by horse or other power, would raise both mud and water, without injury to the machine.

The foregoing embraces but a very small portion of the subject, which may be made, hereafter, a matter of fuller discussion.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

WM. G. THOMAS,

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, from the committee on Sheep, also appointed at the first meeting of the Society, presented the following report, which was read and adopted:

#### REPORT ON SHEEP.

The committee appointed at the first meeting of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, by virtue of a resolution declaring,—that the "Farmers of Maryland suffer great loss by being debarred from the profits of Sheep husbandry—recommending, that the subject be properly considered, and especially whether some and what legislative measures could be taken to encourage that branch of agricultural industry by some stringent provisions as to sheep killing dogs, or otherwise"—respectfully report:—that they have bestowed much reflection on the subject, and are deeply aware of its great importance.

Various laws have already been passed, touching sheep-killing dogs; but the question recurs, whether that great interest may not be further protected? The impression strongly pervades the agricultural community, that the vast number of useless and worthless dogs which prowl about the country is the fruitful source of the great losses sustained, and of the injuries inflicted on their flocks. There seems to be an absolute passion existing in all ranks of life, to keep thrice as many dogs as are required for any useful purpose; and it is but right, that those who delight in being surrounded by such unnecessary appendages, should pay for the gratification—luxuries having been always held to be proper subjects for taxation. This, however, is an exceedingly delicate subject to approach, and the course proposed, may be regarded by some as an infringement on the privileges of the citizen. Can it be possible that in a country where equal rights are guaranteed to all, that a large and highly respectable class of citizens shall be subjected to heavy losses merely for the

gratification of a hitherto unrestrained propensity, not essential either to personal comfort, or productive of any real benefit,—which may be avoided, or at least mitigated and lessened, by the exercise of a spirit of liberal concession, and the joint action of all honest and thinking men.

It may be remarked, that the greatest sufferers are those who reside in the vicinity of towns and villages, whence the half famished prowlers sally forth at night, and commit irreparable injuries on our flocks. A farmer may give notice to his neighbor, that he has seen very equivocal conduct in his dog, plainly indicating that if not already, he will shortly become a sheep-killer—the intimation is received with incredulity, and consequently without the slightest precaution in the premises. Shortly thereafter, the dog is caught, "flagrante delicto," and what remedy has the sufferer whose splendid flock of sheep has been mutilated or destroyed? Why, he informs his neighbor of the fact, and if he will not destroy his pet, the law at present provides that the injured man may go himself with an officer, and have the dog destroyed. This is his only remedy—this his sole redress. But who pays for his losses?—echo answers, who?

Your committee, therefore, present for the consideration of the society, the following suggestions, under the firm belief that they will prove to be remedial for the evils complained of, or at any rate greatly contribute to their mitigation.

Further legislation must be invoked on this subject, so momentous to the farming interest, and to effect which, petitions should be got up and numerously signed for future presentation to the General Assembly of the State. Now, that the prejudices and predilections of our citizens may not be too suddenly and violently assailed by causing a tax to be laid on *all dogs*,—let a law be passed, securing every free white male citizen, and none other, the privilege of keeping one dog, exempt from taxation. For a second, kept by the same person, or in the same family, a tax of \$—; for every additional dog let the tax be doubled or trebled, so that if it does not amount to actual prohibition, a complete check will be given to the unreasonable multiplication of the number of dogs. It will be perceived that the tax thus laid will create a fund, which should be placed under the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Tax or Levy Courts of the counties, as the case may be—which said fund shall be applied to remuneration of persons who have sustained injuries or losses by the depredation of dogs. Appraisers should be appointed in each Election district, by the proper tribunals, to place the *true value* on the sheep destroyed or mutilated—and to give a certificate thereof. It should be the duty of appraisers not to place an equal valuation on good and bad sheep alike—but truly according to value—for it may so happen, that one farmer may lose a valuable buck for which he has paid a large figure, for the improvement of his flock; while his neighbor may have had one destroyed, which should have been subjected to the *knife* years before. This, however, is not the proper time to carry out the minute details which should be contained in a bill—suggestions as to what may be done, being the chief aim of the committee.

But there is another enemy of the ovine race whose case is to be considered and provided for, viz: that stealthy depredator, the fox. No means are known to your committee either for preventing the increase, or causing the destruction of these wily an-

imals, but by the employment of fox-hounds—they are too cunning to be trapped, and can be reduced only by successful pursuit. May not exception be made to the taxing of hounds—but in lieu thereof, the law should contain express provisions, that all fox-hounds should be kept in kennels, in order to effectually preclude their depredations,—and it will be found that the owners of them will be thereby subjected to a sufficient tax, without any other imposition.

As a further argument for reducing the number of dogs, it may be safely affirmed that the frightful disease, canine madness, will be diminished in the same ratio—hydrophobia, invariably originating with the dog. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that many of the large number of dogs now permitted to roam at large, are neither half fed nor cared for; and what are the consequences? It has been proclaimed by that distinguished man, the late Judge Peters—that “not only sheep-killing, but diseases and madness, in dogs, are frequent effects, either immediate or consequent, of keen and long continued hunger; which stimulates to gorging voraciously on whatever esculent they find; and not seldom on putrid and unwholesome food. The rabid and feverish thirst for blood, is a species of mania; and it is sometimes the forerunner of complete canine madness.—Sheep-killers can often be distinguished by a sharp and wild yell, very different from the tones of other dogs.”

It seems scarcely necessary to pursue the subject further; every encroachment on privileges long enjoyed, on all habits and customs—is viewed with distrust by the many, even when a satisfactory reason cannot be assigned therefor. But it is firmly believed, that a law passed containing the provisions suggested in this report, will finally redound to the benefit of all classes of the community.

In conclusion, as some time must necessarily elapse before legislation can possibly be had on this subject, the Committee, with great deference, will suggest a method by which sheep are greatly protected from all midnight depredators. It has been established, beyond the possibility of doubt, that, in a neighborhood notorious both for the depredations of rogues and dogs, a flock of 50 to 100 sheep has been protected, for several years, by suspending half a dozen bells to the necks of so many sheep. The effect is, that those timid animals, when pursued by men or dogs, immediately betake themselves to flight, and the sound of the bells will be heard over a neighborhood, and cause some one to come to the rescue; indeed, the pursuit is often abandoned, without other extraneous aid. No species of stock requires so little attention to its well-being as sheep, in our climate; and it is well ascertained that the quantity of wool raised, in our whole country, is insufficient for the supply of our factories and our immediate domestic wants. Every consideration, therefore, impels us to come to the protection, preservation and increase of this most useful and valuable race of domestic animals. Your committee may present it as a fit subject of gratulation to every cultivator of our soil, that vast improvement has been made in our flocks, of latter years; and that Maryland may now boast of as fine mutton sheep as can be found in any State in our broad Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ch'n.

Mr. W. D. Bowie, of Prince George's, from the committee on Inspections, offered the following report, which was read and concurred in.

#### REPORT ON INSPECTIONS.

The committee who have been entrusted with the important subject of Inspections, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report,

That although believing the prices of all articles subject to the action of the Laws on Inspections, are mainly dependant upon the equity of the laws and the purity with which they are administered, would cheerfully recommend a revision of such as they deemed imperfect, and enactment of others where they saw any deficiency existing, were they informed on the subject. But knowing that there could be no remedy for any defect in the Laws on the subject, if any existed, until after the meeting of the Legislature in 1849, have refrained from taking any action thereon at present.

WM. D. BOWIE,  
RICHARD H. HALL.

Dr. Wharton, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the gentlemen from other States, for their aid in the Exhibition.

Gen. Tilghman, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the President of the Society for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of the chief Executive officer.

The President, responded to the resolution in a brief and appropriate speech, and expressed the gratification he experienced in having this assurance that his labors for the success and prosperity of the Society, had met with the approbation of his brother farmers,—and that that approbation would be an incentive to a continuation of his labors in so good a cause.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be and they are hereby tendered to the Maryland Institute, for the use of their Hall, in which to hold our meetings.

*Resolved*, That thanks be and they are also hereby tendered to the officers of the Independent Blues, for their very polite tender of the use of their Tents, which added so much to the interest and handsome appearance of the Show grounds.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby most cordially presented to Robert Howard, Esq. for his tender of the grounds adjoining Fair Mount, for the purposes of the Fair.

Mr. W. W. Bowie, from the committee to examine the Essays on Draining, Drill Husbandry, and for preventing the destruction of various crops by Insects, Birds, &c., and for which the Society offered three prizes of \$20 each, asked leave for further time to make their report, in consequence of the number of Essays received, and the want of time since the assembling of the Society, to give the subject a proper attention.

On motion the committee had leave to make their report at the February session of the Ex. Committee.

The Secretary presented a package of Mimosa Seed from Mrs. Dr. Thomas, of Kent County, which was distributed among the members present, and thanks tendered to the donor.

On motion of Dr. Wharton, the Executive Committee were fully authorised to make all the necessary arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

The Society then adjourned.



The following reports were made at the Show ground, at the time of presenting the premiums:

Mr. G. W. Dobbin of Howard District, presented the following report on Flowers:

#### REPORT ON FLOWERS.

The committee on Flowers report—that owing to causes which are not likely to occur again at any future exhibition, the display of Flowers was not by any means as large as was to be expected from the high degree of skill, enterprise and success which belong to the subject of floriculture in and about Baltimore. They feel confident, from the complete success which the Society has achieved in bringing together at this, its first annual exhibition, an immense concourse of people who take a lively interest in all that appertains to the cultivation of the soil, that the cultivators of flowers will in future make a display equal in brilliancy to other departments of the exhibition. The committee have thought proper to award only the following premiums:

To John Feast for his Floral ornament, \$5  
To John Feast for the greatest and choicest variety of flowers, 5

GEORGE W. DOBBIN,  
JOHN C. WALSH.

Mr. Duckett, of Prince George's, made the following report:

#### REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

The undersigned the committee on Vegetables beg leave to report—that in the discharge of their duty they have awarded the following premiums:

For the choicest and largest assortment of table vegetables, the first premium, to Robert Dore, \$5  
For the best dozen Carrots, to N. U. Mott, 1  
For the best dozen of Turnip root Beets, to N. U. Mott, 1

For the best peck of Sweet Potatoes, to Gen. T. Tilghman, of Talbot County, 1  
All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. DUCKETT,  
RICH. S. MERCER,  
D. W. NAILL.

Mr. Wm. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester, made the following report, which was read and adopted:

#### REPORT ON WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on Working Oxen have had great difficulty in deciding upon the merits of the different animals offered for their examination. There were but two teams, of 3 yoke each, competing for the premium, both of which were highly creditable to those by whom they were entered. The manner in which the team of Col. Capron manœuvred, and their superior size and appearance for their age, induced the committee to award them the premium of \$20 offered. The team of Mr. Clement were very fine animals. There was another 3 yoke team of very superior oxen shown by Mr. Patterson, but not entered for a premium. There were but 3 single yoke of steers offered. The committee award to Mr. Thomas Blagden the first premium of \$10, for his fine yoke of Devons; and to Mr. Lewis Bailey, of Va., the second premium of \$5, for his yoke of well-broke animals. Had they been larger and better proportioned, the superior manner in which they were broken would have entitled them to the first premium. There was another fine yoke, belonging to Mr. Fulton.

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
WILLIAM JESSUP,  
ALLEN DODGE.

Mr. Barnum, of Baltimore, from the committee on the Dairy, offered the following report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT ON DAIRY.

The Committee on Dairy report as follows:

That the specimen of five pounds of Butter deposited by Mrs. George Patterson shall receive first premium.

Five pounds deposited by Mrs. D. M. Perrine, second premium.

Five pounds deposited by Mrs. Carmichael, third premium.

ZENAS BARNUM, }  
DANIEL DORSEY, } Commit. on Dairy.  
H. F. JACKSON, }

Mr. Glenn, of Baltimore, presented the following report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT ON BACON HAMS.

The committee on Bacon Hams report,—That they have tasted with much gout the various samples of Hams submitted to their judgment. Perhaps in no State of the Union could a finer collection of Hams have been produced, and amongst so large an amount of excellence, they have found it difficult to decide. They have awarded the

First Prize to Mrs. Horsey, of Needwood, \$10  
Second to Thomas Duckett of Prince George's, 5

JACOB G. DAVIES,  
JOHN GLENN.

The following statements were handed to the committee on Bacon Hams, in accordance with the rules published by the Executive Committee:

Take a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a table spoonful of finely powdered saltpetre mixed with a quarter pound of brown sugar, and rub the whole on the inside of the ham, then pack away with Liverpool salt, taking care to cover them well up, let them remain in salt four weeks, then hang up and smoke with green hickory, every other clear day for eight weeks, when they should be taken down and buried in hickory ashes, and suffered to remain so through the summer. The specimen sent was cured in 1846.

WM. G. THOMAS.

Franklin Square, 11th, 1848.

*Statement of the manner of curing the Bacon Ham, herewith exhibited for Premium:*

After the hog is put up to fatten, he is fed from four to six weeks on corn alone. When killed, suffered to become entirely cold previous to being cut up. Each ham then well rubbed all over with a heaped teaspoonful of saltpetre. Permit this to be absorbed by the meat, and then rub well with the best Liverpool blown salt, filling the skin at the hock end. Place it in the tub, skin downwards, and cover the flesh side (now uppermost) with salt of the same kind, a full quarter of an inch thick. There let it remain from 20 to 25 days (according to the size of the meat.) When taken out, carefully remove any salt that may remain on the outside by washing it in water, using a hair brush. Hang it up in the meat house, permitting no two pieces to touch each other, and smoke it constantly for ten or fifteen days. Early the next spring, rub it well all over with unslacked ashes, and rehang it as may best secure it from rats and mice.

THOS. P. STABLER,

Near Brookeville, Montgomery Co. Md.

THOMAS DUCKETT's Mode of Curing the Hams offered at the Show.

To one thousand weight of hams apply the fol-

lowing mixture well rubbed on: 5-8ths of a bushel of fine salt, four pounds of saltpetre, two tea cups of red pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of molasses, 1 gallon of hickory ashes—let the hams be packed away for five weeks with the rinds down, then smoke for three or

four weeks with green hickory wood and tobacco stalks; as soon as sufficiently smoked, cover them with pepper and ashes, and sew them up in bags to protect them from the flies.

## A D D R E S S

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

### MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

### FIRST EXHIBITION AND CATTLE SHOW,

ON THE 10th NOVEMBER, 1848.

By **Hon. WILSON M. CAREY**, of Baltimore.

#### *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society:*

I have no great fancy, I assure you, for the task assigned me to-day. I am not vain enough to hope that I shall perform it to your satisfaction. I attempt its execution in the spirit of a rule which I have long enforced upon my farm, that every horse shall be made to work wherever I choose to place him. You have assigned me the duty; I met it cheerfully, and shall be most happy, if aiming at nothing original—if failing to amuse or instruct, I may, at least, give utterance to feelings and opinions in unison with those of my audience, and let fall something which may furnish material for future consideration. The occasion is one of vast, of almost solemn importance; and although the various attractive spectacles, here presented, may be, by many, regarded as an empty show, it is a show which will bring forth substance—a display, the very vanity of which is sound philosophy. It is the first attempt of the newly organized Agricultural Society of our State to produce an exhibition of the products of her agricultural skill—an exhibition for the double purpose of marking her present position in the agricultural world, and of exciting her sons to emulative exertions to advance that position, until, with the blessing of a kind Providence upon their labors, she may, ultimately, stand, if not foremost, at least alongside of those who hold the front rank in the march of agricultural improvement. Sir, it may be hopefully, almost confidently, predicted, that the formation of a State Society, and the commencement of a series of annual agricultural fairs, will form an era in the agriculture of Maryland. From this time, it may be said that MARYLAND FARMERS have wheeled into line, and will be, henceforth, fully imbued with the progressive spirit of this progressive age: and no one can deny that this event has occurred in the fullness of time. No one can deny that, although their labors have been characterised by the most untiring industry, the most devoted zeal, they have, heretofore, declined or neglected to avail themselves of the most open, most apparent means of success.

It is not my purpose to charge upon the Maryland farmers want of industry or of energy—far from it. It gives me pleasure to record my belief that no industrial class of our community has effected more, with such limited advantages; none has risen up with a more determined spirit to meet the exigencies of the times; none has met, with more, uncomplaining

firmness, the greatly increased demands upon their labor, rendered necessary by the deplorable indebtedness of the State. To their eternal honor be it recorded, that, burdened with a tax, unparalleled in this country—greater than that paid by any other agricultural community in this land—they have indignantly refused to listen to the siren voice of Repudiation—that voice which whispered to them, with soft, delusive accents, that they, the sovereign people, could, by one puff of the popular breath, efface all vestiges of the hated burden. Though stunned, for a while, and appalled at the impending storm, their pulses beat true to themselves and to their country. Their sober second thought told them that the public faith of their gallant old commonwealth must be sustained, at all hazards to themselves. With the unshrinking spirit of the Anglo Saxon race, they turned to their resources—surveyed them with the eye of faith—summoned up their energies, and prepared to do their duty. So complete was this preparation, that when, by the Resumption Bill of the last winter, their Representatives (some of them with fear and trembling) stripped off the last covering that sheltered them from the storm; not a murmur was heard; but, throughout the land, there went up one loud acclaim of approbation and applause. To those who inhabit the crowded city, more immediately benefitted by the expenditure which caused the indebtedness—more directly interested in the restoration of public credit—more feelingly alive to foreign censure, and having bank credit to resort to in an hour of difficulty, this may seem an act of simple duty. To the small farmer, in his secluded position, not immediately benefitted by the public works—not personally interested in the fluctuations of public credit—relying, entirely, upon his own resources, and seeing his meagre profits taxed, apparently, in perpetuity, by what he regards as the folly or cupidity of others, the case is different. He is actuated almost solely by the public spirit which others profess more loudly, but not with greater sincerity: and, when it is remembered that such as this man compose the large majority of the constituents of that Legislature, I shall not hesitate to proclaim that, by their conduct in the late financial crisis of the State, the farmers of Maryland have evinced a devotion to her interests which may be fairly termed heroic. I cannot resist the impulse to mention here the fact, that the County

of Baltimore has, at her recent election, voluntarily submitted to a considerable increase of her tax, for the purposes of education. And shall not this noble spirit, of resolution to do right—of fortitude under severe pressure—meet its appropriate reward?—Assuredly. The confident reliance on their own resources—the determination to meet, courageously, the increased demands upon their industry—will lead them to the point at which their progress must commence. They will, and must, come together upon the principle of Association—that principle by which the age is so strongly marked, the very germ of which is contained in the trite maxim, that “two heads are better than one,” and which is farther illustrated by the pithy saying of “a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether.” Their resources must be more fully developed—their industry better directed. What the talent, energy and means of each will fail to do, will be done, easily and speedily, by the combined talents, energies and means of all. This is so evidently true, that it would seem unnecessary to enlarge upon it; but many acknowledged truths are unheeded—many principles unacted upon, the correctness of which none will deny.

I have said that this is the age of progress—of progress in every thing—but more especially in the art of converting theoretical knowledge to practical purposes. In the great art of rendering the abstract principles of Science subservient to the daily wants of mankind, the most rapid advancement greets our eyes on every hand. Here, surrounded, as we are, by the most recent triumphs of this art—fresh from the survey of the vast number of beautiful pieces of machinery, which the labor and perseverance of the mechanic have furnished for our use—we cannot fail to be deeply impressed with this truth. They are the work of many thousands of the laborious and praiseworthy artisans of our country. It is not to individual genius that we are indebted for these invaluable helps to our labors. We owe them to the associated and combined intelligence of the whole mass of our mechanics. Excited by emulation—stimulated, each, by the achievements of the other—in constant association, and having constantly before their eyes some recent monument of ingenuity—where the conception or execution of one is defective, the defect immediately cured by the genius of another—with all their faculties continually upon the stretch, and bent to the accomplishment of one object, they have effected wonders, not the least remarkable of this wonder-working age. Can it be supposed that the hundredth part of this great result would have been accomplished by an equal number of talented mechanics, each one isolated and secluded from the rest, bereft of emulation, not witnessing the labors of the others, not allowed to sharpen their faculties by rubbing them against those of their fellows engaged in the same pursuits?

The same effects, from the same causes, may be traced in nearly all the pursuits in which our active, restless countrymen are engaged. Whatever of progress has been effected in the arts or sciences, may be ascribed to the workings of the same beneficent principle. Individual genius, sometimes, by the irresistible impulse of a power almost Divine, performs, in a moment, what ordinary minds would take an age to effect; but the instances are rare; and it is the peculiar boast of the age, that we no longer rely, exclusively, upon such mental phenomena. By the diffusion of knowledge among the many, we have enabled the masses to perform their part in the grand Drama of Progress: and it is to

the aggregated intelligence of the community that we look for an onward movement, less dazzling than the brilliant dash of Genius, but grand, certain and irresistible.

From familiar instances, such as those which have been rapidly examined, must we draw the moral which we seek.

Farmers of Maryland, ponder upon the wonder-working power of what has been denominated the Principle of Association. Mark its effect upon the age in which we live, and the noble land which it is our peculiar fortune to inhabit, and say why you have not sooner sought its almost magic aid. Do you not, at least in common with the other industrial classes of the community, require this aid? Is your condition one which admits of no amendment? or shall we be told that it requires none? Is your system so perfect, as to be beyond the reach of reform? and your profits so large, that you seek not to increase them? or is there any thing peculiar in the general features of your pursuit which renders this principle inapplicable to your case? To not one of these queries can an affirmative answer be returned; on the contrary, a very cursory examination of the peculiarities of the farmer's life and pursuits, will satisfy him that he needs this aid much more than any one else engaged in industrial pursuits.

In the first place, his is almost the only calling for the pursuit of which a regular preparatory education or apprenticeship is deemed unnecessary, (and upon this subject I shall enlarge in another part of my address.) He, therefore, frequently engages in it without any previous knowledge of its principles or details. If, indeed, he has been brought up on a farm, as the phrase runneth, he has been taught to labor, it is true; but lucky may he be deemed, if he has not received from his preceptor as many prejudices as pieces of correct information. Most probably he has been taught the degrading dogmas, that “agriculture will pay labor, but not talent,” and that “no one ever made money by farming, except by practising the most rigid parsimony.” Thus tutored, he commences his career; he lives in a secluded—almost isolated—position, wholly engrossed by his labors, scarcely ever leaving his farm, except to bear its products to markets; he practices what he has learned in his youth, rarely dreaming of a better mode or of more correct principles of agriculture. If an inquiring neighbor tells him of some improvement in agricultural science, he sneers at it, and calls it Book farming. If some greatly improved agricultural implement crosses his path, he adopts it, but not until he has completely worn out the old one. Contented with the reward of labor, he never thinks of increasing his gains by enterprise or talent, and goes on, quietly, enlarging his substance by the single means of not spending the proceeds of his labor. Let me not be understood as undervaluing such men; they are not without their value in an agricultural community; but how much more valuable, as members of that community, would they be, if, actuated by the right spirit, earnestly striving for the establishment of correct agricultural principles, active, enterprising, spurring on their neighbors to increased exertions—striving, with generous emulation, to outdo them—diffusing, all around them, the spirit of enquiry, the thirst for knowledge, the true elements of progress; and such would they soon become by association with their brother farmers—by compaing their theories, their practice and their results with those of their neighbors—by rubbing off their prejudices, as the snake casts her old skin—by

warming up their faculties, and throwing off, forever, the lethargy which had bound them in its icy chains. Then would they speedily learn that they had been, previously, receiving the mere wages of labor, and that energy and enterprise will pay as well in agriculture as in any other business. Yes, sir, the farmer needs the salutary operation of this principle of association more than any other citizen of the community. The other industrial classes are mostly to be found in crowded communities, where many of the same pursuit are congregated together. Amongst them all things tend to produce emulation; even the worst passions of our nature contribute to this result. Avarice, jealousy and envy have their due share of influence; what the one does, is immediately known to and seen by his co-workers, who catch up the idea or conception, and, by improvement, make it their own. The farmer is subjected to no influences of this nature. The tendencies of his pursuits are quieting, not exciting; they teach philosophy, not enterprise; they inspire patience, not restless energy. The danger is with him of thinking that he is doing very well—well enough—perhaps better than his neighbors. It takes too much time, he would say, to be always running to see what his neighbors are doing; and if he should go, he would merely see that they were doing pretty much what he is doing himself. He requires constant stirring up; his energies need a periodical renewal.

Let us hope that the means of doing this will soon be provided for; and that, ere long, under the auspices of this Society, perhaps under your able and energetic leading Mr. President, we shall see auxiliary Societies established in every County in the State; and, under them, Agricultural Clubs in every election district in the Counties. When this shall be done—when, by these means, the farmers of Maryland are banded together in one firm phalanx, and not until then—shall we behold the agricultural interests of our State placed upon a proper basis, and marching "pari passu" with the other interests of our community: and there is no reason to doubt that our brethren, all over the State, are ready for this result. From all quarters the most flattering assurances reach us that the true spirit is abroad.

We have witnessed, despite the want of organization and concert of action amongst us, the rapid spread of correct agricultural practice, in the last ten years. In Baltimore and Harford Counties, more immediately under my observation, this has been most apparent. These two Counties are studied over with lime kilns, everywhere, within 6 or 7 miles of the limestone region. The sedge fields are rapidly disappearing or exchanging their desolate and sombre hues for the soft and refreshing green of the pasture field. Better tillage is seen everywhere. More attention is paid to the rotation of crops; improved agricultural implements are seen, generally; a more stately race of domestic animals are, in many places, to be met with. Individuals are to be found quietly erecting farm buildings in barren spots, which the famished killdeer would fly over without being tempted to rest his tired wing. The flail has given place to the threshing machine—the rye crop to the wheat. In the upper part of Baltimore County, one gentleman has used, on his farm, 30,000 bushels of lime; and an instance has been reported to me of the purchase of 10 tons of guano by another. Many flattering indications present themselves at every turn. In Carroll County, very nearly the same state of things exists. Montgomery and Prince

George's have spoken for themselves, in terms so much more emphatic than any that I can command, that I shall refer my audience to their own account of their doings. St. Mary's and Charles Counties are also in the field, and have made a most spirited commencement of a career destined to be a glorious one. Talbot County has fairly earned her title to the appellation of Pioneer of the cause on the Eastern Shore. Her admirable example will, no doubt, soon be followed by the other Counties of that favored region of country. With her many advantages of soil, climate and water communications—her great facilities for obtaining manures, and commanding the earliest and best market for her productions—the friends of agriculture, throughout the State, look to her spirited sons for a rapid development of her agricultural resources and the speedy exhibition of the most splendid results. From the other Counties of the State, which have not yet arrayed their agricultural strength, we look for early and energetic action. We know that the best spirit prevails throughout their whole extent. The State, through the parent Society, calls upon them for organized action. Will they not heed the call? A tythe of the time, energy and expense devoted to political organization and the prosecution of a political contest, which can effect their interests remotely, if at all, by its result, would accomplish all that is required of them.

It must be apparent that an attempt to present a view, however cursory, of the agricultural condition of the State, and of the feeling of her farmers, within the space allowed to this address, must be a failure—but I am satisfied from all that I see and hear, that the condition of things is highly favorable to the accomplishment of the views and wishes of this society—and that we may prosecute our labors in a most hopeful spirit. I look around me here, and I behold this vast array of implements of husbandry, so admirably and variously adapted to all the wants and uses of the farmer—so novel in form, so ingenious in conception, so perfect in execution. I see whole herds of noble and stately animals, of generous blood and portly forms, procured for our use by distinguished and public spirited individuals, to whom we owe a debt of eternal gratitude. I behold a rich display of the productions of our soil, giving evidence of what it can do when generously treated, and that some at least of our farmers have made the discovery that this generous treatment is their best policy. I see a large concourse of my brethren of the plough, the hardy yeomanry of our country, in peace its nurse, in war its shield; surveying the scene with eager interest and proud satisfaction. I see many of the worthy and valued mechanics of our State and city who are our most useful allies, whose interests are almost identical with ours, intent upon the monuments of their ingenuity and revolving schemes of improvement for our benefit. I see the patriotic and enterprising merchants of our noble city, the factors of our wealth, whose skill turns our rude products into gold, or brings us in return the luxuries of the old world, "from either Ind or far Cathay." They too have their acknowledged interest in the scene, whether they view it with the eye of patriotism, or look to the future for the rich and abundant harvests which are to pass through the crucible of their counting rooms and warehouses. I behold in short a large concourse of all classes and conditions of our fellow-citizens, animated by the most eager and undisguised interest in the occasion and its results—and I draw from these sources the



most flattering assurances of the hopeful condition of our agricultural interests and of our future success.

But, sir, we must turn from these pleasing reflections, to the less agreeable contemplation of the difficulties which beset the path of agricultural reform—they are many and formidable;—many strong, full grown prejudices will have to be overcome—many plausible theories tested only to be abandoned—many errors hunted down and exposed,—much laborious and accurate investigation will be necessary, to produce results which can be relied on, (and it is only by such results that prejudice can be finally vanquished.) The progress so far made by our farmers, which is admitted to be highly creditable to their industry and intelligence, has been confined to matters purely of detail; the greater part of it is owing to the ingenuity and enterprize of the mechanic, in supplying us with highly improved agricultural implements, and labor-saving machines almost without number. We have scarcely availed ourselves of these advantages, which the researches of others have revealed to us. What have we done in the way of accurate and minute investigation, close and searching calculation, or well conducted experiment, to add to the number of established principles in agricultural science? Comparatively nothing. All this then remains to be done, and it must be done by ourselves. Science has been working diligently in our behalf—correct information elicited by talent of the first order, has been extensively disseminated, concerning the animal and vegetable organization and economy, and the structure of our soils. But who amongst us, or how many of us, have turned this information to practically useful account? How many have procured an analysis of their soil previous to the application of the most costly manure? How much is there purely conjectural? how little absolutely certain and reliable in all our operations!—One farmer uses ashes with most marked effect—another moved by the example, applies them at considerable cost and derives no benefit from the application. On some lands Guano has an almost magical effect; on others it is completely thrown away. So with Plaster of Paris, or Gypsum. In some cases it seems even Lime fails, but these are rare. This manure at least is so universally beneficial, that it may be applied any where, and every where, with a tolerable degree of certainty of success. I may add, that it is undoubtedly the basis of nearly all the substantial improvement heretofore effected in our State. It is true, that in many cases the application of these manures is made so injudiciously, and the account given of the experiment so loose, as to leave us in doubt whether the manure or the experiment has failed. How little of exactness is to be found in any part of our practice! It is rare to meet with a farmer who can give the exact cost of any one of his productions, of a bushel of wheat, corn, oats or potatoes—of the cost of rearing a colt or a calf—of raising and fattening of a cwt. of pork or beef, or the exact cost of keeping a team of horses, mules or oxen. He may, it is true, and of course does know how much grain and hay is used upon his farm;—how much money is paid out for labor and mechanics' bills—how much it takes to feed his labourers—the amount of his household expenses—in a word his accounts exhibit his income and expenses in gross, and shew him most probably that his business is an unprofitable one; but do they shew him why it is unprofitable? Do they exhibit the exact amount of profit realized, or loss incurred, in each department of his business? Surely such an exhibit

from his accounts is absolutely necessary to enable him to give a proper direction to his labour and his capital. In every other business such a system of accounts is deemed indispensable to success,—why not in that of the farmer? None embraces a greater variety of objects; in none is the general result displayed under a greater variety of heads. It is true that these results come in slowly, and that a change in system cannot be speedily effected, or to suit a sudden emergency. But this should admonish us not to adopt a system, or continue to act upon it without subjecting it to the most certain tests; and no such test can be devised as a complete and accurate system of book-keeping. If by the operation of this test it should appear that any one crop which we cultivate is unprofitable, from the greater amount of labour required in its production—from its want of adaptation to the climate or the market—or from any other cause, its production can be abandoned, or if it be necessary to the rotation which correct principles have induced us to adopt, some change in the mode of producing it may be devised, which will render it more profitable,—ordinarily we shall be at no loss to abandon it entirely, and substitute some other in our system of rotation. It is a growing belief that the want of such a system, by which all the expenditures of the farmer may be rigidly accounted for, and placed under the appropriate head, is among the chief causes of the imputed unprofitableness of the pursuit. I have long since entertained this belief. The difficulty of devising a complete system, is very great—many have attempted it, none with entire success. In the hope that the attention of some person competent to the task may be more particularly directed to the subject, I have thus formally brought it forward for the notice and consideration of the farming community.

The next suggestion of reform which I shall urge upon the attention of the Society is with reference to the size of our farms. Our State is just emerging from the old suicidal system of large landholding, and the skinning process of cultivation to which large surfaces of our soil were necessarily subjected, to extract from its very vitals, money to sustain an extravagant and improvident style of living, and food for large gangs of inefficient laborers. To this system we are indebted for the immense tracts of utterly impoverished lands with which the middle and lower parts of our State are so thickly studded.—The vital principle of these laws has been squeezed out by the erroneous practices of a past generation—upon us, their successors, the task is imposed of infusing into them this principle of which they have been so barbarously deprived, and restoring them to their pristine vigor. Nor will our friendly offices stop here. If Providence smiles upon our efforts, and our energies fail not, in the maturity of our system, we shall see them gloriously laden with a fruitage of which their virgin strength was incapable. But in order to achieve the triumph of their renovation, we must keep clearly in view the errors by which they were prostrated. There is a disposition still prevalent to own too much land. It was formerly deemed aristocratic to be a large landholder; perchance some of the old leaven still lingers in our midst.

If so it must be entirely eradicated, for it is in the spirit of the old errors, and is fatally hostile to our schemes of improvement. Men of very large means may, if they are so inclined, go very largely into the improvement of the soil; and when they do so, they should be hailed as public benefactors. But

unfortunately they are rarely so disposed, because of the universal belief that agriculture pays a very low rate of interest on capital. When by our exertions we shall have demonstrated the fallacy of this belief, we may expect to see large amounts of capital devoted to the beneficent purposes, which we are associated to effect. The great mass of those engaged in agricultural pursuits are men of small or moderate means, who seek to eke out their scanty incomes, by the wages of labor and the savings of judicious economy. To these it is absolutely necessary that the whole of their capital shall be kept in a state of activity; and to do this they should own just so much land as their remaining means, and resources of all kinds, will enable them to subject at once to the operation of an improving system. It is very clear that if they own more than this quantity, they are either driven to the skinning system (as it has been most appropriately denominated); to the cultivation of large surfaces of deteriorating soil, for an annually decreasing return; or to the alternative of letting a large portion of their land lie idle, whilst with inadequate means they struggle against a thousand difficulties to effect the improvement of a part. And how often do we see this the case? And now to the result; which contains the moral at which I aim.—The yearly dividend, derived wholly from the productive portion of the farm—from the active portion of the capital—is declared to be the product of the whole, and an actual profit of 6 per cent. thus reduced to an apparent one of 3 or 2½; and this declared to be the measure of the return which agriculture is capable of yielding to capital. If gentlemen farmers will own unproductive property, the annual interest and charges upon it, should be placed to the account of their personal expenses, and not to that of the farm. It will be time enough to enlarge the sphere of action by the purchase of more land, when profits accumulate, as with judicious economy they surely will from the system recommended. And even this should be deferred as, long as these profits can be advantageously employed in bringing the land already owned to a still higher grade of productive capacity.

The farmer who has achieved this much, is indeed fairly entitled to please himself, and push his conquests, by bringing a larger surface to a partially improved condition, and thus making a display more calculated to gratify his vanity. But upon the score of *profit alone*, he had better confine himself, his energies and his means to the smallest space, within which full employment can be given to them. It is as clear as the demonstration of one of Euclid's or Legendre's propositions, that the smaller the surface from which a given amount of produce is obtained, the greater the profit to the producer, because the less the labor required to produce it. Figures will shew this more clearly than words. I shall assume for this purpose a medium rate of production, say 40 bushels of corn to the acre, and for highly improved land, one, which though high, is clearly within our reach, say 80 bushels per acre, the cost of cultivation, the same in both cases, I shall put at \$5 per acre; the proposition reduced to figures will then stand thus:

20 acres, at 80 bushels per acre, 1600 bushels,	
at 60 cents, - - - - -	\$960 00
Cost of cultivation, at \$5 per acre, - - - - -	100 00
Profit, - - - - -	\$860 00
40 acres, at 40 bushels per acre, 1600 bush.,	
at 60 cents, - - - - -	\$960 00

Cost of cultivation, at \$5 per acre, - - - - -	200 00
Profit, - - - - -	\$760 00

Difference in favor of smaller surface, \$100 00

The amount of seed grain required, and of labor in the harvest, will, also, be less upon the smaller surface. The result will be similar at any other rates of productions, or cost of cultivation, and in any other crop. Add to this, that the smaller farm will require less fencing, less ditching, (*cæteris paribus*) and less labor in the transportation of manures to the field, and crops to the depot of the farm; and the proposition may be held to be demonstrated. We have very little idea, in this country, of the extreme productive capacity of the soil. Accounts occasionally reach us of extraordinary crops, raised in our own State; and the remarkable fertility of the deep alluvial soils of our great Western Valley are known to all. But I refer those who desire to see something like our approximation to this extreme, to the accounts given by the Rev. H. Colman, in his "European Agriculture," of the results of the "allotment system," which is beginning to be practiced on some of the large estates in England.

There is one other subject, Mr. President, of not less importance than any of those to which I have adverted, and to which I feel myself impelled to call the attention of the Society and of the farmers here assembled. I regret that I shall have to notice it briefly; indeed, to go into a consideration of this subject, at all commensurate to its importance, would consume the whole time of an address such as this. I allude to the subject of Agricultural Schools, and what we may be permitted to term *professional education* for the future farmers of Maryland. How long, sir, shall we continue to think that our agriculturists need no particular and especial training to fit them for their calling? That mere physical ability, the capacity to labor, and that remarkable shrewdness which is almost the birth-right of our race, are all that is requisite to lead them to distinction in their profession.

These qualities form, indeed, an admirable groundwork; but where, sir, is the superstructure? Here we are, hoping and believing that Science is going to work wonders for us, when the men who are to be benefitted by her researches are almost ignorant of her first principles. We have appointed a State Agricultural Chemist to go over the State and lecture upon that subject. An excellent law, Mr. President—a praiseworthy act of our Legislature, and valuable as a sign of the spirit of the times; and I am happy to bear testimony to the merit and talent of the gentleman who fills the office. I believe he will do all that man can do. But how many of his audience will know even the nomenclature of the science upon which he lectures? How will they appreciate his views? how apply his instructions? This is not said in a spirit of derision; I do not mean to reproach our farmers with ignorance upon this or any other subject. It is not their fault. It has not been thought at all necessary that they should know these things. Who dreamed, twenty years ago, that chemistry, geology, botany, mineralogy, and a great many other *ologies*, were necessary branches of a farmer's education. These things are taught very superficially in our schools, even of the highest grade; and few of our collegiates retain any thing but the most flimsy smattering of their college learning. It cannot be deemed a reproach to the

present generation of farmers to be ignorant of these things. But will it not be a reproach to them if the next generation should be no better instructed? Sir, I speak as a farmer; I feel as a farmer; I have a strong attachment to my calling; I believe it to be an honorable, a dignified, a useful calling; and I would fain see its followers qualified to take and keep the highest standing in the social, as well as the industrial world. I would fain see them as enlightened as they are now—as honest, as intelligent, as industrious a body of men as any upon this earth.

The necessity for the establishment of Agricultural schools is becoming, hourly, more apparent. The whole of Europe has taken the lead of us in this matter; and the establishment of agricultural schools has, evidently, given a strong impulse to the agriculture of those countries. We shall have to follow this lead. Sooner or later these schools must be established amongst us. Science is beginning to throw her mantle over us, and it is time we should begin to pry into her mysteries; and to no auspices can this subject be more appropriately entrusted than to those of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

I also invoke for this cause the aid of another body which recently assembled in this city, and which it is to be earnestly hoped will assemble again, and annually henceforth. I allude to the State Agricultural Convention. The assemblage of that body was hailed by many, Mr. President, as the harbinger of glad tidings to the agriculturists of Maryland—if it has achieved nothing but the formation of this Society, it has conferred upon the State a benefit of a most substantial kind. The late convention was rather hastily assembled, and not very numerously attended, but it may be safely predicted that the next one will be full to overflowing. The coming together of so large a body of farmers from all quarters of the State, actuated by a spirit of enquiry, and bent upon a thorough investigation of all questions vitally affecting the interests of agriculture, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects. It will be more popular in its character, and will perhaps wield a greater popular influence than the Agricultural Society; besides, being untrammelled by specific and appointed business, it will be more in the nature of a representative body; and will, with greater authority take cognizance of all popular questions. Upon questions especially which call for legislation in behalf of the interests of agriculture, its deliberations will be marked by a greater degree of freedom and spirit, and its voice more potential, as in some degree indicating the popular will. One great, almost inappreciable good, can scarcely fail to result from the regular action of such a body. The array of the farmers of Maryland as a class, having distinctive interests and interests in common. The combination of the various and slightly differing interests of the various portions of our agricultural community into one grand common interest. In this way only, can the farmers be brought to think as a class, to feel as a class, and to act together when necessary, for the good of their profession.

I have now, Sir, performed the task assigned me; it is a more difficult one than is usually believed.—Its difficulties arise from redundancy not paucity of topics,—I have avoided the vast field of detail for fear of losing myself in its mazes. I have not usurped the privilege of the essayist by selecting one subject and pursuing it closely and connectedly. I have endeavoured to cull from the immense surface before me some few matters of universal interest and appli-

cation, which have not been heretofore brought to the notice of the farming community so frequently, as their vast importance would justify. Our agriculture never has known, and perhaps never will know the stimulus of high prices and low wages.—We are destined to sell our produce in a glutted market, perhaps forever, for agriculture must be for long years the pursuit of the large majority of our citizens, and its productions be more abundant than those of any other industrial class. If then we look to profit, we must not only aim to produce the greatest quantity which can be healthfully extorted from our soil, but to diminish the cost of production as much as possible, so that we may sell cheap and still make a living profit.

We have much to encourage us, a fine climate, a naturally fertile soil, and a race of men inhabiting it who have never turned their backs on difficulties or dangers, and whose course has been still onwards. Science and commerce are doing all they can for us. We have an able and well conducted Agricultural paper to assist us in our investigations, and to record our progress. Let us go on in our course hopefully and steadily.

Brother Farmers! we are about to disperse, and leave these animated and exciting scenes to return to our quiet and tranquil homes. Is the noble enthusiasm which this memorable occasion has called forth to be extinguished like the lights in a play house, when the play is over, and the actors no longer tread the boards, or will it burn on with steadily increasing blaze, until its effulgence shall illumine our land? Your answer to this question will be given perhaps in this same spot next year. I trust in God it may be such an answer as all here would now predict. Many of us have met here and shaken hands for the first time—friendships have grown up, which will chime in with the voice of duty to entice us back to the scenes which we now leave. When next we meet on a similar occasion let us determine to bring with us the same spirit, and to erect upon this ground a monument of our progress.

May you reach your homes in safety and happiness. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

**BUTTER.**—We received from our venerable friend, *Wm. Carnichael, Esq.* of Queen Ann's, a bucket of 5 lbs. of butter, which we caused to be exhibited at the late agricultural exhibition, though it was not intended by Mr. C. for premium, "but to ascertain how near our Eastern Shore butter approaches the excellence of the fine samples of the Western Shore—the butter was from cows fed exclusively on a grass field." This specimen of the production of the Dairy, it will be seen, received the third premium; the distance from whence it came, and the consequent necessity of packing it securely, prevented its presentation in that tip-top order which the productions of some of the fair competitors nearer the scene of action presented; otherwise, we learn, the Eastern Shore might not have been in the rear. Our neighbor Barnum was glad to avail himself of the chance of securing these samples for the palates of his customers.

**BEE HIVE.**—We received with the report of the Judges on Honey, at the late Exhibition, a description by Mr. T. P. Stabler, of his Bee Hive, with drawings thereof, which we will give hereafter.

REPORT OF THE EXHIBITION  
OF THE  
*Maryland State Agricultural Society,*  
AT THEIR  
**First Cattle Show and Agricultural Fair,**  
HELD IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,  
ON THE 9th and 10th of NOVEMBER, 1848.

GENERAL REPORT.

The Committee appointed "to make a report on the various subjects connected with the Exhibition," beg leave to report, that they viewed with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure the triumphant success which attended the late "*Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition*" of "THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY"—a success which gave assurance that the right spirit was not only abroad in our good old commonwealth, but that the same generous feeling had extended itself to our neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, whose sons were among us, evincing by their zeal, and contributions of stock, that they were animated by that brotherhood of sympathy which should ever characterize the cultivators of the earth and bind them together in the bands of a common interest.

In looking back upon the splendid display of Cattle, your committee believe that without subjecting themselves to the charge of exaggeration, they may, in all modesty, affirm, that in this particular branch of the exhibition, no fair of the season, not even excepting that recently held at Buffalo, has excelled that of the Maryland Society. The three herds of Messrs. Charles B. Calvert, Horace Capron, and Geo. Patterson, would, alone, have conferred distinction upon the collection, and entitled it to pre-eminence; for the Union does not contain three others combining more excellence in every point which imparts value to the thorough bred Durhams and Devons.—In the herds of the two first named gentlemen, however, there were also to be found the milk-giving *Holstein* and the cream-secreting *Alderney*. Mr. Ramsey McHenry, of Harford, had also a splendid herd of *Ayrshires*, which were universally admired. Besides the above enumerated herds, we must particularly notice the *Holstein* bull of Wm. B. Dobbin, esq. which elicited much admiration; there were numerous others of various extent, as will be seen by the detailed list, which follows this report, making as a whole one of the most splendid exhibitions ever witnessed at any one time in our country. The collection of *Horses* was not as extensive as it was hoped it would have been, but there were good ones on the ground. Of *Mules* there were some fine teams, so also of *Oxen*, all in good condition and under excellent training, while *Jacks*, though few in number, were excellent.

It was gratifying to your committee to witness the fact, that the bulls and milch cows, though in fine thriving condition, had not been fed for effect, but were exhibited, in most instances, under circumstances which afforded conclusive evidence, that they had been cared for with an eye directed alike to enlightened economy and profit, and that their owners had repudiated the unsound pretension that blooded stock can only look well when fed to a state of unsightly obesity.

The collection of sheep was numerous, all good of their kinds; those however of Mr. REYBOLD, of Delaware, Oxfordshires, were giants in size, presenting in width of backs more the dimensions of fattened beeves than sheep—one of them, though less fat than he had been a few weeks prior, weighed, we are informed, 360 lbs., a weight which many cows do not much exceed.

The display of *Cotswolds* by Col. Ware, of Va., was very fine, and added much to the interest of the exhibition—though most of them were exhibited under very disadvantageous circumstances, having arrived on the ground the very day of the commencement of the exhibition, after a long confinement on shipboard from England. The specimens of Oxfordshires, by Messrs. JESSUP and CARROLL, of Baltimore county, were very creditable to those gentlemen; as also were those of the several breeds presented by Messrs. Duckett, Clement, Goldsborough, Capron, Carroll and Horsey.

The collections of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS were truly magnificent, embracing every variety of labor saving machinery calculated to promote the interest and contribute to the economy of the farm and plantation, and we feel certain, that we hazard nothing in asserting, that they have not been excelled, if equalled at any other exhibition during the fall. For the zeal manifested upon the occasion by the several manufacturers, whose inventions contributed so largely to the interest of the occasion, we but express the unanimous opinion of the Society, when we say, that they won the grateful thanks of every member, as well as the admiration of every judge upon the ground, not only for the cunning and ingenuity of their several machines, but for the public spirit and noble enterprise displayed by them—traits of character for which American Mechanics have ever been distinguished.

The FLORAL display by Mr. John Feast, was as beautiful as it was tasteful, and elicited much praise, which we feel certain will be the more grateful to him as it was richly earned.

The Household and Fancy departments, as well as the productions of the Dairy, were not as ample as we had hoped they would have been: amongst these, however, there were many things to challenge admiration and gratify the palate. The time, however, from the announcement of the intention of the



society to hold the Fair to that of its being held, was too short to allow the *Ladies* an opportunity of doing justice to themselves, and the only wonder is that they accomplished as much as they did. But as there will be full time between this and the next Annual Fair, to allow the wives and daughters of farmers, as well as other ladies, to attest their devotion to the cause of husbandry,—to prove that they are impelled by the loftiest ambition, and that in the struggle of generous rivalry they cannot be excelled—your committee indulge the hope, that the *Ladies department*, in the next *Exhibition*, will form its most attractive part; for whatsoever woman wills, she can achieve. And, in order that interest may be combined with patriotism, we look forward in the hope, that the *premiums* will be such as to animate the fair daughters of Maryland and our sister States to the strife, and arm them with that resolution of deserving, which always commands success.

The *samples of Fruit* were few in number, but choice and delicious in quality. The excellence and beauty of those exhibited but served to increase the regret that more had not been sent. In a year so distinguished for its fruitfulness, it was, indeed, surprising that so little attention had been paid to this particular department; but we anticipate for the next fair, such a display as will more than make amends for the deficiency of the last one, and we take time by the forelock, to bespeak the kindly offices of the ladies to see that their orchards and fruit gardens are well represented next fall.

The display of *Vegetables* was meagre in the extreme, and was the more unexpected as the Baltimore markets are celebrated for the extent and excellence of the vegetables with which they are daily supplied—and the surrounding neighborhood is noted alike for the number and skill of its farmers and gardeners. Regretting the deficiency of the past, your committee fondly indulge the hope that the display of vegetables at the next fair will do ample justice to the well known skill of the Horticulturists of our State generally, but particularly to those of Baltimore and its vicinity. And in order that assurance may be made doubly sure, we would recommend that means be taken to awaken their pride of character and enlist their aid.

The display of *Poultry* was large and good, and attracted much attention; that of *Swine*, though not extensive, presented several individuals of rare merit and excellent varieties. Those which bore off the palm were a cross of the Chester county hog, and the Leicester, and were owned by Mr. James G. Cox, an amateur gentleman farmer, of Baltimore county, who has the ambition and the means to own the best. His *Geese*, *Chickens* and *Ducks* were splendid, nay, magnificent birds, and in full keeping with his hogs, and like them, "won the golden opinions of all sorts of men." The ambition to excel, forms the brightest gem in man, and never fails to make a successful husbandman, or a victorious general.—The fine Chester county hogs of Mr. Wm. Jessup, of Baltimore county, were very much and justly admired, and were indeed among the finest animals on the ground.

The fat *mutton* and *hams* were worthy of the ancient fame of Maryland, and won for their exhibitors the just praise of every judge, while they made many an epicures' mouth water.

We have thus cursorily spoken of the animals and things at the fair, and shall now briefly note other matters which we deem to be of profound moment to the future success of the Association. Its com-

mencement has been as brilliant as its most sanguine friends could have desired—the triumphant success of its first exhibition was such as to fill them with mingled feelings of hope and pride; but while all may proudly rejoice at the trophies so gloriously won, none must repose in inglorious ease upon his laurels. If a few months of well directed energy and intelligence has accomplished so much, that which has been gained, *must not be permitted to be lost by inaction*. Every husbandman who feels an interest in the welfare of our State, instead of relaxing in his exertions, must increase them—he must persevere to the end; man never was enlisted in a nobler cause than that of agriculture, and to elevate the character of those who pursue it, should be the pleasure, as it is the duty, of all in whose bosom the love of his native soils dwells. Located as *Baltimore* is; possessing every facility of transportation, both by land and water, her position should attract to her *Fairs* not only her own people but those of adjoining and contiguous States. That with proper encouragement she will do so has been proven by the result of the one just held, at which we were honored by many of the intelligent farmers and ingenious mechanics of Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, whose presence and countenance tended to increase the interest and impart elat to our enterprise and clothe it with importance; and surely if State pride alone was not sufficient to arm Marylanders with the resolution of battling on, the warm sympathy of our neighbors should do so. Hence then every member of the association throughout the State should urge his neighbors to subscribe, and lend the weight of their names and influence to carry it onward in its march to greatness. By such concert of action on the part of the members in the several counties, the *Maryland State Agricultural Society* will become as greatly distinguished for its usefulness as have that of New York.

From the experience of the past Fair, it is evident to your committee that *three days* should be appropriated to it. The first day should be exclusively devoted to the Judges, to allow them time to make their examinations, form their judgments, and prepare their reports, and it is evident that confusion must ever attend when judgments are to be formed amidst the noise and bustle incident to a densely crowded auditory pressing on the judges' heels.

Your committee are highly pleased at the Resolution of the society, invoking the aid of the General Government in the establishment of *Institutions "to disseminate a knowledge of the science of cultivating the earth,"* as also at its accompanying one, requiring the President to communicate the former to our representatives in Congress. Of the constitutionality of such appropriations, the writer of this report does not entertain the slightest doubt—their beneficial effects all will admit. The first grant in the Constitution gives power to Congress to legislate for the "*general welfare*"—and certainly none will deny that *agriculture* lies at the very foundation of the welfare of the people of the Union; it is the source whence its wealth is created, its welfare promoted, and its prosperity ensured: three-fourths of our population are engaged in agriculture; these by their productions sustain the other fourth, and produce the raw materials by which the industry of the country is carried on, and such being the case, it would be strange, indeed, if they are not to come within the meaning of the term "*general welfare*;" for whose benefit the very first grant of power to

Congress is given. The power here contended for, is an expressly granted one, and does not rest upon the more precarious basis of an implied or incidental one. If the Agricultural interests have an identity with the "general welfare" of the country—and who will deny that they have—then do they come within the beneficent action of the grant of power, and as a just and inevitable deduction, Congress has the Constitutional competency to appropriate money, or which is equivalent to it, to grant portions of the public lands, to establish and endow agricultural schools or colleges in the several States. Time after time Congress have made grants of the public domain to the New States for the establishment of Institutions of learning, and the promotion of Internal Improvements. These things have been done *not under express*, but under the *implied* powers of the government. Congress has the right under the Constitution to regulate commerce with foreign nations—so, also, to establish a navy and raise armies; but there is not a word in the way of positive grant about employing the navy to protect commerce; neither is there a word about establishing naval schools—and yet, our naval force is employed in every sea in the protection of commerce, and we have a naval school instituted to educate naval officers—and a military academy to educate our army officers. Whence comes the authority for the exercise of these powers? Not by any express Constitutional grant: for in this light the Constitution is silent—but from the power of implication. The presumption being, that the power to create carries with it, in the first case, that of protecting, and in the two latter, that of educating the officers who are to command the navy and army when created. Now then, if an inferential power can be exerted so substantively in behalf of commerce, and for teaching men how best and most scientifically they may destroy their fellow men, why, we would ask, is it, that the express grant of power in behalf of the "general welfare" should be considered a dead letter? We would further ask, if the people of the new States can have large appropriations made them for purposes connected with their "welfare," how is it, that the "old" States are to be denied, when they ask for kindred appropriations?

Your Committee having had their attention called to this subject by the resolution alluded to, have felt it to be their duty to thus briefly give their views upon the constitutional branch of the question.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Chr'n Com.

The following list of animals, machinery, &c. entered at the Fair, will shew the excellence of the institution: [There may be some omissions, but we have endeavored to render it perfect.]

## The Cattle Department.

In this department of the Exhibition, it may, with much confidence, be declared that no other State in the Union has presented a more rich and varied display of fine animals. A particular description of each animal is not to be expected, and, therefore, we must content ourselves pretty much in speaking of them in classes—and first of the

### DEVONS.

Geo. Patterson, of Carroll, exhibited five Devon cows, over 3 years old; 2 heifers, from 2 to 3 years; 3 heifers, from 1 to 2 years; and 6 heifer calves, under 1 year old, and a team of 3 pair of oxen. This

stock was not entered for premium, the enlightened owner intending only to aid in rendering the exhibition interesting. The celebrity of the herd of Mr. P. caused these animals to be most anxiously sought for by every new visitor to the grounds; and we may say, with full confidence, that all who examined them were delighted, and that the fame which had preceded them, was fully sustained, in the estimation of every competent judge.

Col. Capron, of Prince George's, exhibited, in this department, his cows Josephine and Effie, heifer Adelaide, since sold to Chas F. Williams, Baltimore County, bull Eclipse, a bull between 1 and 2 years, and Prince George, 4 months old; also a Devon heifer, under 2 years old, and 3 yoke of fine oxen. Eclipse is an imported animal, and one of the very best ever brought to this country. He was selected and imported for Geo. Patterson, Esq. Josephine is by imported Anchises, and was much admired for all those points which are characteristic of this breed, as were, also, the oxen of Col. C.

A. B. Davis, of Montgomery, exhibited his fine cow, Isabella.

Martin T. & Jas. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, a beautiful Devon bull, George, which was raised by Mr. Patterson, and presented to Jno. S. Skinner.

Jas. G. Cox, of Baltimore Co., a Devon cow, between 3 and 4 years old, and a calf; also a Devon heifer.

### DURHAMS.

Col. Capron exhibited his splendid bull, Valentine, 4 years old, purchased for him by Mr. A. Clement, of Philadelphia—bull Gledhow, also a noble animal, 2 bull calves, under 4 months, and 2 heifer do., of the same age; also, the following cows, over 3 years old: Ellen Kirby, Cleopatra, Sally Walker, Miss Model, Kitty Clover, Cinderella, True Love, and Beauty. Heifers, between 2 and 3 years: Miss Rockingham and Sweet Heart; and between 1 and 2 years, heifers Fanny and White Rose. Col. C.'s herd elicited the admiration of every visitor, and formed one of the greatest attractions on the ground.

Charles B. Calvert entered, for exhibition, his bull Potomac, by Leander, dam Pocahontas. This bull attracted much attention, as did the entire herd of Mr. Calvert, forming, as it did, a very large portion of the exhibition. He also entered, over 3 years old cows Cinderella, Daphne, Flora, Rosalie, Sylvia, Eugenia, Cherry, Jessie, Indiana, Bianca, and Corinna; 4 heifers, between 2 and 3 years old, and 2 do., between 1 and 2 years. The celebrity of the herd of Mr. C. is well known, and the display which they made on the occasion, drew forth the admiration of every one.

D. M. Perrine, of Baltimore, exhibited his bull Magnum Bonum, a fine animal, who has done good service to his county—four Durham cows, over 3 years old, viz: Fan, Lilly, Julia, and Lilly of the Valley, with a beautiful calf at her side.

Mr. John Mann exhibited his bull Young Llwelllyn, by a very celebrated bull, Mr. Mankin's Llwelllyn.

J. Contee, of Prince George's, exhibited his young bull Byron, under 1 year old, of the stock of Mr. Calvert, which was much admired for his beauty and fine proportions.

J. H. Somerville, of Anne Arundel Co., a beautiful bull calf, 7 months old, of the same strain—and

J. D. Bowling, of Prince George's, another bull calf, about the same age, and from the same herd.

John Gibson, of Baltimore County, exhibited his cow Blossom, a very large animal, and one which has, no doubt, been a fruitful contributor to the pair,

James G. Cox, of Baltimore County, entered a 3 year old cow, with calf at her side, and a heifer, between 1 and 2 years old.

Dr. Troup, of Baltimore County, two cows, over 3 years old, which were surpassed by few on the ground.

Col. Atlee, of Carroll County, 3 cows, over 3 years old, of the most celebrated strain.

Richard Cromwell, of Anne Arundel Co., a cow, 4 years old.

A. Clement, of Philadelphia, exhibited 3 cows, over 3 years old, and a heifer, 18 months old.

#### AYRSHIRES.

Ramsay McHenry, of Harford, exhibited a number of his beautiful Ayrshires, so famous and valued for their milking qualities, among them his bull Bruce, between 1 and 2 years—his bull calves Murray, Babil, Tam O'Shanter, Hessian, and Saxon—his cows Mary Queen of Scots, (imported) Flora, Meg, and Ephie Deans—heifers May Queen, Bonny Doon, and Prima Donna. The herd of Ayrshires of Mr. McHenry are, probably, the finest in the country, and were much admired.

Wm. B. Dobbin also presented a valuable cow, Blossom, with a fine calf by her side, got by his Holstein bull, and D. M. Perrine a young bull, 20 months old.

#### HOLSTEINS.

The number on the ground of this breed of cattle was limited, but the specimens were very superior. There were few animals presented which excited more admiration than the fine imported bull of Wm. B. Dobbin, of Howard District, "Prince Puckler Muscau," 5 years old.

C. B. Calvert exhibited his cow Beauty, 6 years old, which was also very much admired—a heifer, 12 months old, and another heifer calf, 4 months old, both very superior animals.

Col. Capron also presented 2 cows, viz: Rosette and Rhoda, which were admirable specimens of the breed.

#### ALDERNEYS.

C. B. Calvert exhibited his 4 y<sup>r</sup> old cow, Cynthia, and a heifer calf, 4½ months old. These were the only full-bred Alderneys on the ground, and were much admired. It is a breed highly esteemed in our sister States, the butter from which generally bears off the palm for excellence.

#### GRADES.

Richard Cromwell, of Anne Arundel, exhibited his bull, a cross of the Durham and Devon, 2 years old, which was, certainly, a fine animal.

Wm. H. Jones, of Somerset, a very superior heifer, also a cross of the Durham and Devon.

Wm. Corse exhibited a bull, 2 years old, a cross of the Durham and Native.

R. McHenry, 2 grade heifers, under 1 year, a cross of the Ayrshire and Native; and C. B. Calvert, a grade heifer, 5 months old.

#### WORKING OXEN.

Geo. Patterson offered for exhibition, but not for competition, a team of 3 yoke of oxen, (Devons) which were splendid specimens of this breed, so famous for their superiority as work cattle.

Aaron Clement, also, 5 yoke of native Devons, 1 yoke of 3 years, 1 of 5, and 3 yoke of 3 years old. They were well broke, and much admired.

Col. Capron had also a team of 3 yoke, for competition, and a yoke for the single premium. Like all the other stock of Col. Capron, they were among the best that this or any other State could produce.

Thos. Blagden, of the District of Columbia, presented a yoke of Devon oxen, which were highly admired.

Lewis Bailey, of Va., exhibited a yoke of working oxen, which were well broken, but not of equal size to some others on the ground. They proved their superior excellence in the plowing match.

Mr. Fulton, of Baltimore County, also exhibited a very fine yoke, which also proved their value in the plowing match.

This department was quite interesting; and we hope, by another year, to see it much enlarged, as the substitution of oxen for horses, in most of the purposes of the farm, is much to be desired, in carrying out an improvement in our system of agriculture.

#### SHEEP.

This department of the Exhibition was well represented; and it is questionable if a superior collection of animals were ever exhibited in this country. The displays, in this line, of our friends from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and our own State, did great credit to their respective breeders; and we rejoice to find that so much attention is being paid to a branch of husbandry which must, in the nature of things, become one of the most important and valuable to the country, and of profit to the land owner.

Henry Carroll, of Baltimore County, exhibited an Oxfordshire buck, and 2 ewes, a cross of the Leicester and South Down, and 3 ewe lambs, a cross of the Oxfordshire and South Down, all of which were prime animals.

Wm. Jessup, of Baltimore Co., had on the ground an Oxfordshire buck and 2 pens of ewes and ewe lambs, of the same crosses of Mr. Carroll, which were, also, very fine animals.

T. Duckett, of Prince George's, presented a Leicester buck, 3 Leicester ewes, and 3 ewes, a cross of the South Down and Bakewell, all which did credit to the owner and the State.

Geo. Patterson, a very fine South Down ram.

M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, 3 South Down ewes, and 3 lamb ewes, of the same breed. They were taken in the night at random from the flock, and, of course, were fair specimens, and did much credit to the breeder. They were very fine animals.

C. B. Reybold, of Delaware, had five pens of his celebrated Oxfordshires, which elicited much admiration. In the first pen were 2 bucks; in the second, 5 bucks; in the third, 6 fat wethers; in the fourth, 3 ewes; and in the fifth, 3 yearling ewes.

Col. Ware, of Va., also added much to the interest of the Show, by his display of Cotswolds, although they were presented under circumstances not very suitable for exhibition—some of the most valuable in his pens being just off an unusually long voyage across the Atlantic. He had 4 pens—in the first, a buck and 3 wethers; in the second, 2 imported ewes; in the third, 4 wethers, and 3 of mixed breed; and in the 5th, an imported buck.

Col. Capron presented his contribution to this department, also. In his first pen were 2 bucks; in the second, 6 ewes; and in the third, 3 lambs, all South Down.

Charles Carroll, and Mr. Horsey, of Howard District, had about 30 head of Cotswolds—beautiful animals, recently purchased from the flock of Col. Ware.

A. Clement, of Philadelphia, also made an exhibit of very superior animals, comprising 4 South Down and 2 Leicester and Cotswold rams, 4 thorough South Down ewes, and 9 Leicester ewes, and 8 ewes of the cross of the Leicester and South Down. His

pens were the first in the range, and his whole stock at the Fair, in every department, did high credit to his skill and judgment.

### SWINE.

In this department, we have to notice a very fine Chester boar, belonging to Wm. Jessup, of Baltimore County, an animal which was much admired, and one which had no small quantity of flesh to carry—apparently from 4 to 500 lbs.

C. B. Calvert exhibited a boar, 5 months old, and 2 sows, 10 and 5 months old, all of the Chester breed—well proportioned and large for their age. They bid fair to be mammoths.

Geo. Patterson exhibited a fine boar pig.

Mr. Quinlan, of Baltimore, a Delaware white boar.

J. J. Bower, of Baltimore, a sow, 3 years old, said to be Berkshire, and a cross breed Chester pig, a well formed animal.

W. B. Dobbin, a fine China sow, 18 months old.

W. S. Espy, a china boar, 7½ months old.

S. Scribner, of Baltimore Co., a Berkshire boar, 3 years old.

Jno. Gibson, a Berkshire sow and a litter of very fine pigs.

Jas. G. Cox exhibited a boar and sow of the Chester breed, which were splendid young animals; and a sow and 4 pigs of the Leicestershire breed, which were perfect beauties. These animals of Mr. Cox were as clean and pure in appearance as if they had been kept in the drawing room instead of the sty. [The young boar of Mr. Cox was purchased by Mr. T. Stewart, of Caroline Co.]

### HORSES, MULES, &c.

Wm. Goldborough, of Queen Ann's, exhibited his fine stallion, Billy Morgan, of the celebrated John Richards strain.

Dr. Cheston, of Anne Arundel Co., his imported Foreigner, a noble looking animal.

Geo. Patterson, a stallion for heavy draught and saddle (a breed, by the way, which should be more in demand)—an animal which is a treasure to the State—also an excellent team of horses.

Col. Capron, a black saddle horse, 6 years old, well broke, and which would, no doubt, have become as famous as "Old Whitey," if the opportunity had been offered. He was much admired.

T. P. Stabler presented a very superior saddle mare, with her foal at foot, which elicited, also, the admiration of every visitor.

J. H. McHenry exhibited his splendid trotting stallion, Knickerbocker, a cross of the Canadian and Mambrino—a most beautiful animal.

R. S. Mercer, of Anne Arundel, his saddle mare, Brown Bess, 4 years old, an animal very highly extolled.

W. C. Lyles, of Anne Arundel Co., his 2 year old Rough and Ready.

A. B. Davis, a French poney, 4½ years old, and Benjamin Webster, of Harford, a gelding, 3 years old.

S. Hambleton, of Talbot Co., exhibited a pair of chesnut colored mules, full brothers, by Peter Simple, out of a fine mare by Exile, dam full bred; the largest 8 years old, 15 hands 1½ inch.; the smallest 6 years, 15 hands 1 inch.; fit for any kind of work.

John N. Hambleton, of Talbot Co., a black

mule, 8 years old; a brown, 7 years; a large grey, 5; and a smaller grey, 4 years old, all by the celebrated Peter Simple. These were all fine animals, and, together with

Col. Capron's team of 6 mules, formed a very imposing part of the Show; and it must have been a very difficult matter for the Committee appointed to award the premiums to make up their decision.

A. B. Davis, a team of six mules, from Montgomery County.

Messrs. Driver & Robinson, of Talbot, presented their celebrated Jack, Peter Simple, which attracted no inconsiderable share of attention. He is, perhaps, one of the best Jacks ever exhibited in this State, and his get, as exhibited by the Messrs. Hambleton, attest his value.

Charles F. Miller, of Va., exhibited an iron grey Spanish Jack, imported, 6 years old, of the "Queen's" breed—a fine animal.

Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, also had a Spanish Jack on the ground.

### POULTRY.

In this department there were a number of very rare and beautiful specimens, which attracted considerable interest; and the display was as extensive as could have been expected.

Wm. B. Dobbin, exhibited a coop of young caponed Turkeys, and Jersey Blues, also capons; some Jersey blue chicks, four months old—all of which were very large and beautiful birds.

J. G. Cox had a great variety in this branch, and were very much admired—among them, a coop of grey top knot, and another of white top knot ducks, another of common ducks, very large and fine; and a pair of China geese, which were extraordinarily large and peculiar—also, 2 capons, several of the rabbit-breed chickens, and various other kinds, forming a very fine collection, and one which added much to the interest of the scene.

Wm. Gilmor, of Baltimore, also contributed some very rare birds—among them were to be found wild geese, Irish Jays, and white Guinea fowls.

Geo. Patterson, exhibited some capons, which were of very large size.

A. Clement also had an excellent display, consisting of the celebrated Jersey Blues, China Capons, &c.

N. & W. J. Hutchins, exhibited several pairs Chickens of very large breed.

### THE DAIRY.

Mrs. Patterson, of Carroll, Mrs. D. M. Perrine, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Wm. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's, severally presented samples of Butter, all of which were of prime quality. The competition, however, in this line, was not what was to have been expected on such an occasion, and in such a neighborhood; it is to be hoped, however, that at the next exhibition, there will be a more extensive display. We could name a number of dairies in our vicinity, the products of which are always sought for in our market, and from which samples should have been presented—we look for better things hereafter from these quarters.

### THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT

Was, very strangely indeed, left almost exclusively to John Feast, Florist, of this city—his display was, however, a most beautiful one, consisting of



95 varieties of cut flowers; a collection of 45 varieties of roses; a lot of camellias, and a miniature garden, and Floral ornament.

### FRUIT AND HONEY.

There was rather a slim display in this department also, so far as competitors were concerned—but what there was on the ground, comprised very superior specimens. Lloyd N. Rogers, of Baltimore county, exhibited a great variety of his pears and apples, which are unsurpassed by those of any horticulturist in the United States—they were very attractive, and caused many a mouth to water.—B. A. Cunningham, of Frederick county, also had a large collection of apples, which were pronounced very superior—we had no idea that Frederick was capable of producing such choice varieties of this valuable fruit.

Mr. Blagden, Mr. E. Whitman, jr., Mr. B. O. Horsey, and Mr. T. P. Stabler, each deposited specimens of Honey, all which were pronounced "very sweet."

Mr. Jno. Feast, exhibited some of his Herbermont grapes, which looked luscious indeed.

### BACON HAMS.

There were a number of competitors for the premiums for hams, and the specimens exhibited would have done credit to any State.

Mrs. Horsey, Mr. T. P. Stabler, Mr. W. G. Thomas, Mr. George Patterson, Mr. T. Duckett and Mr. Calvert, were the exhibitors in this department, and the judges must have been sorely puzzled to decide which had the pre-eminence.

### FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The competition here, was quite animated, but the animals presented, are generally noticed under other heads; it is only necessary to add, that Col. Capron's cow Ellen Kirby, and Mr. Calvert's heifer Lueretia Clay, appeared to bear off the palm.

Sterling Thomas & Sons, of Baltimore, exhibited two Muttons; Mr. J. M. Turner, three Muttons, and Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, of Talbot, one South Down Mutton, all slaughtered—Mr. Reybold and Col. Ware pens of live Muttons.

### VEGETABLES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

There was not in this department, that extensive show which was anticipated. Our numerous gardeners in the vicinity of the city, could have made a display worthy of the occasion, but it appears by an oversight, or want of proper spirit, they did not embrace the opportunity which was offered. We hope for better things at the next Exhibition, when we have no doubt this part of the Fair will be more generally successful. There were, however, some very fine specimens from those who did exhibit, amongst which we would notice some from the garden of James G. Cox, consisting of beets, lettuce, carrots, parsnips, brocolis, radishes, celery, &c.

N. U. Mott, exhibited some excellent specimens of carrots, raised in the garden of the Baltimore jail, Jno Biddison, gardener. And the gardener of Saml. Brady, some very superior celery and other vegetable productions.

A sample of wheat exhibited by Mr. Wetter was very much admired, and many of the farmers present availed of the opportunity of obtaining small parcels of it for cultivation. Mr. Calvert exhibited samples of his crops of turnips and ruta bagas,

which were highly creditable to Prince George's—and W. R. Barker, of the same county, also presented samples of his crop of corn. As several of the competitors for premiums in this department, did not exhibit specimens of their crops, agreeably to the rules of the society, they probably failed to attain awards which would otherwise have been made to them.

### HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

In this department there was some irregularity, which will no doubt be obviated another year. The contributors were permitted early on the first day of the Fair to remove their productions, which disappointed many who visited the apartments appropriated to them, in the afternoon and second day of the Exhibition. The committee appointed to take charge of the deposits, were so anxious to witness what was so attractive to them in other departments, that they lost sight of their accustomed gallantry, and left the ladies, and the evidences of the skill of their fair hands, to the mercy of the public. A "removal of the deposits" was consequently the order of the day, and the consequence may be, that many articles were taken away by their respective owners, before an examination thereof was made—if so, it is to be regretted—and a pledge, which we promise will be fully redeemed, is hereby made, that at the next Exhibition a more systematic plan will be adopted in respect to this department.

We proceed to notice some of the articles, which were presented.

Mrs. George Patterson exhibited specimens of sponge cake and soap.

Miss Anne Iglehart, of Howard District, a specimen of Quince Jelly and preserved Strawberries.

Mrs. William Mander, jr., of Virginia, a number of specimens of Preserves and Sweetmeats.

Miss R. E. Ware, of Baltimore, homemade bread, and Miss Perrine homemade sponge cake.

Mr. John Stabler presented a shirt made by Miss Mary M. Miller.

Col. Capron, specimens of worsted embroidery work, made by Miss Mary Poor, of Howard District—and a shirt by the same lady.

Mr. Whitelock, a shirt made by a lady of Baltimore Co.

Mr. S. Sands, a specimen of bead work, a Reticule, made by Miss Anna Ross. A bead Reticule, made by Miss Keen, of Dorchester, only 9 years old, was also exhibited.

Misses Freeman, specimens of embroidery.

Messrs. Ramsburg & Ebert, of Georgetown, specimens of buckskin gloves and gauntlets, to which were awarded a Diploma.

Mrs. A. M. Byrnes exhibited a beautifully worked worsted Hearth Rug, which no doubt would have had a premium awarded to it, but it was presented after the judges had made their examination.

Mrs. Charles R. Keyworth, of Baltimore, a curiously worked Quilt, representing the storming of Monterey.

Mrs. R. Barker, of Prince George's exhibited a handsome and very unique pair of cotton hose, the value of which was enhanced by the fact, that the material of which they were made, was raised by herself.

Mrs. Gen. Sewell, of Cecil, a beautiful counterpane—and Mrs. S. J. Somerville, a very handsome Quilt.

These articles were much admired, and may be considered only a sample of what could be done.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

This department formed a very large and imposing part of the show—there probably never has been so extensive a collection of Agricultural Implements and machinery exhibited on any former occasion in the United States—and the gentlemen appointed to act as Judges thereon, must have had a most laborious task—in the very nature of the case they could not have made that thorough examination, and tested as conclusively as could have been desired, the utility and comparative value of the numerous articles presented for competition—consequently any error of judgment, or omission, if any have occurred, should be overlooked—the judges are entitled to the thanks of the society for their endeavors to fulfil the duties which were allotted them, for verily they must have been irksome in the extreme. It is recommended that, hereafter, the duties be entrusted to several committees, and that the articles be classified. We proceed to notice the various implements which were presented for exhibition and competition.

Johnson & Cottingham, of Baltimore, exhibited a variety of Ploughs, Straw Cutters, and Wheat Fans. S. & M. Pennock, of Kennet Square, Chester Co., Penn., exhibited Behel's Winnowing Mill, and their celebrated Seed and Grain Planters.

Jesse Urmey, a corn stalk cutter, iron harrow, iron Fluke, and a model of horse power.

George Catchpole, of Geneva, N. Y., a Corn Stalk and Straw Cutter, for hand or horse-power.

A. H. Stevens, a Corn Sheller.

Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, a Seed Drill, his large Reaper, a small do., a Reaper and Mower, and a Hemp Dresser.

Watkins & Heiser, of Hagerstown, a Wheat Drill, and the Watkins' patent Wheat Fan.

John Banborough, of Penn., a number of Grain Fans.

Jacob Behel, of Mifflintown, Pa., a Wheat Fan, which attracted much attention when in operation.

B. T. Chenoweth, of Baltimore, Bar Share and Cast Share Ploughs, of the famous old Chenoweth patterns.

C. B. Calvert, of P. George's, a Drill Machine, manufactured in England, much approved of.

Messrs. Atlee & Blythe, of New Windsor, Carroll county, a Rail-way Horse Power, (Urmey's patent,) a Grain Thresher and Cleaner; a Fan for cleaning and screening Grain, Clow's patent; a Smut Machine, Reynolds' patent—comprising a good assortment of well made articles.

C. H. Drury & Co. of Baltimore, their Grist Mill and Corn Sheller.

Murray & Clark, of Baltimore, their Separating Corn Sheller—and

Chester Coleman, of Frederick county, his Picket Fencing Machine—all these articles elicited much attention, and were closely scrutinized by the numerous farmers and planters which had been attracted to the Fair.

N. U. Mott, of Baltimore, had a good display, consisting of a great variety of Plows, Wheat Drills, Horse Rakes, Fans, &c.

A. G. Mott, had also several kinds of Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, Wheat Fan, Cultivators, Grain Cradles, and a variety of the well known Wiley and Empire Plows, and a Hill Side Plow.

E. Whitman, jr. presented a very large display—he had erected a building 56 by 22 feet, for his smaller articles; and had a line of Shafting, pulleys and belts, for propelling his machinery, which gave

his whole department quite an animated appearance—he exhibited 2 of his wrought iron rail-way Powers; Allen's patent Sweep Horse Power; a Cider Mill; 4 Thrashers, one to thrash and clean at one operation; 1 to thrash and carry off the straw and 1 to thrash only—1 of M'Cormick's Reapers; 1 of Pitts' Corn and Cob Crushers; and 1 Beal's patent do.—5 Wheat Fans, of different sizes and patterns; 4 Corn and Wheat Mills; 1 Fodder Cutter and Grinder; 8 Straw Cutters, of various kinds and sizes, among them the Hovey, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, the Cylindrical, Guillotine and Magnum Bonum; 6 varieties of Corn Shellers; a self-acting Cheese Press; 4 kinds of Churn; Vegetable Cutters; Revolving Horse Rake; Apple Mill; Store Trucks, Wheel Barrow; Dirt Scraper; 70 Ploughs, of every shape and pattern; 6 Cultivators, of different kinds; 2 Seed Sowers; 3 Harrows, and 4 Grain Cradles, also of different patterns; Hay Forks; a Horse Pitch Fork; a Post Spoon, an Ox Yoke, Trace Chains, Corn Knives; Pruning Chisels and Shears; Edging Shears, Budding Knives, Cow Ties, Circular Saw, a Sausage Stuffer, Pierson's Wheat Drill, and a great variety of other articles.

Sinclair, jr. & Co. of this city, also made an imposing Show—in front of their implements and machinery was erected a small, but most tastefully adorned building, which was surmounted by the American flag—here were displayed a great variety of the smaller tools and implements used by the farmer and gardener—and a considerable space in the vicinity was occupied by the larger articles, among them the following: a Lever Horse Power; a Threshing Machine and Separator; Domestic Corn Mills, made with French Burr and Cologne stones; Corn and Cob Crusher; a Cylindrical Straw Cutter, with patent Corn Stalk Lacerators attached; 1 do without Lacerator; and a smaller one for hand power; Goldsborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine; the Virginia Corn Sheller, and the Double and Single Eagle, and vertical iron plate do.; double acting improved Fanning Mills; Vegetable Cutter; Wheat Drilling Machine; corn and seed, and a grass Seed Drill; Ox Yoke, Grain Cradles and Scythes, Horse hay and grain revolving Rakes; Lime Spreader; Grindstone; Fans; Plows and Cultivators of almost every description, and for every purpose; Harrows, a variety; Dirt Scoop—these were all of their own manufacture—in addition to which they presented a number of other articles made elsewhere, viz: the Columbian Corn Sheller; Calvert's Drill; Corn Mill or Chopping Machines; Forks, Rakes, Shovels of Eastern make, and garden tools of Sheffield manufacture; an Atmospheric Churn; Stevens' hay and straw cutters; a dog power; and a Virginia Cider Press and Grinder.

Geo. Page, of Baltimore, exhibited his Lever Horse Powers; his newly invented Plows, his Grist Mill, Corn and Cob Crusher, and a number of other articles from his celebrated factory.

Jonathan Eastman, of this city, also exhibited a great variety of articles consisting of Horse Powers, Plows, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Grinders, &c.

As before remarked, there may be some omissions in the above report, but it is generally believed to be correct—though many articles for exhibition and premium, on the ground, were never entered on the books of the Society in due form, and consequently some which may have received the awards of the judges, might perhaps, by a

strict adherence to the rules of the Society, have been debarred the reception of the premiums. It may be well hereafter, to have more attention paid to this matter, and allusion is now made to the subject, in the hope that contributors may be on their guard, and thereby probably save themselves from vexation.

## FAIR OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The Exhibition of the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, which was held in this city, at Washington Hall, during the past month, was in a high degree creditable to the Board of Managers, under whose direction it was gotten up, and honorable to the character of our State—and so successful has been the result, that it is in contemplation to erect a building devoted to the purposes of the Institute. Our limits will not permit us to take a very extended notice of the various articles presented for exhibition, and we must for the present be content with the following:

**PAGE'S SAW MILL.**—Mr. Geo. Page, well known to our readers for his inventive genius, and more particularly for his Portable Saw Mill, which is now being so extensively adopted throughout the country, presented a model of that machine to the inspection of the public, at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, held in this city, which elicited great attraction—it was indeed one of the chief attractions of that beautiful Exhibition.

**PAGE'S PORTABLE GRIST MILL.**—Mr. Page also exhibited at the Md. Institute Fair, a Portable Grist Mill, for the grinding of any kind of grain,—this Mill will grind wheat or any other grain in the most superior manner at the rate of 6 bushels an hour.—It is simple in its arrangements, substantial in construction, being mainly of iron, and easily removed from place to place. It is also a self-feeder. Mr. Page presented us with samples of the meal and flour, ground by it at the Institute Hall, which being cooked under the supervision of our "better part," we found to be equal to any bread we have ever tasted.

**PAGE'S SELF-ADJUSTING WIND MILL.**—A model of this mill was placed on the summit of Washington Hall, where the Maryland Institute Fair was held, and attracted the attention and admiration of every sojourner and visitor of our goody city. Our contemporary of the American thus describes this Mill: "The construction of this windmill is such that while the vane or tail piece, always keeps the wheel square to wind, so as to enable it to catch the lightest breeze going; the sails are made to set instantaneously, and throw off any surplus that may occur, and there is, therefore, no danger of the apparatus being damaged by the heaviest wind, whilst the utmost power is obtained. These windmills can be applied to various useful purposes. With one attached to his Grist Mill, Mr. Page ground last year over 13,000 bushels of corn, the only expense of the power being that attendant upon the erection of the windmill. They can also be used for the purpose of raising water, sawing lumber, and threshing grain. With the one exhibited, attached to a buggy wagon, Mr. Page rode through the city of Washington, the vehicle being propelled at considerable speed by the force of the wind."

**PAGE'S HORSE POWER.**—A model of his Horse Power, was also exhibited at the Fair,—this Power took the first premium at our Agricultural Exhibition at Fair Mount.

Mr. Page also exhibited a patent Auger, for boring holes for posts; a Corn and Cob Crusher; a Mowing Machine, and an apparatus for cutting grass for grass plats. All these machines have been patented by Mr. Page, and all, particularly the Saw Mill, hundreds of which are in operation in different parts of the country, are eminently adapted to the purposes for which they are designed.

**PAGE'S ANTI-FRICTION PLOW.**—This Plow, which was exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, and also at the Maryland Institute Fair in this city, is constructed upon entirely new principles. In consequence of a publication in one of our daily papers, a misunderstanding took place in regard to the time at which the Ploughing Match was to come off—by which Mr. Page was misled, consequently he did not reach the ground until the entries were made—and as the old proverb hath it, "misfortunes ne'er come alone," just as the word was given to the ploughmen, and Page had taken his position in the ranks, he had the misfortune to run against a rock, which so damaged his implement, that he had not an opportunity of giving it a fair test. We had an opportunity afterwards of seeing it operate, and, without making much pretence to superior judgment, we were decidedly impressed with the value of the improvement, and the capacity of the plough for good work. The following description will give some idea of the character of the plough: "The coulter and land side are cast in one piece, and the mould board is a circular concave disk, revolving with the progress of the plough. In ploughing, the loosened dirt, after passing the coulter, is taken into the concave mould board, lifted up by the revolving motion, and discharged at the back part of the periphery, turning over by its own gravity. The dirt is thus thoroughly broken to pieces, one of the great desiderata of good ploughing. The plough has also several other advantages, which enable it to be changed into different shapes and sizes, in order to suit the soil."

**MR. JOHN FEAST'S Horticultural and Floricultural display,** at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, was among the most interesting, and drew forth continued marks of approbation. The Board of Managers are certainly much indebted to Mr. Feast for in his valuable aid, and unremitting attention to his department of the Fair.

Obadiah Kemp, gardener to Mr. Hy. Tiffany, and Robt. Dore, gardener to Mr. Jas. G. Cox, and Caleb Whittemore, all exhibited very fine vegetables—Mr. S. Feast, a number of specimens of exotic plants, and Mr. Robt. Holliday, a variety of cut Flowers.

A ear of Corn, about 16 inches long, and good size, was in the horticultural part of the exhibition; it was raised by Mr. E. Stabler, of Montgomery Co., who says that it was produced by mixing the pollen of two distinct varieties—one white, and late ripening, the other yellow, flinty grain, and coming early to maturity. "It was grown in the field with the crop without any extra care or attention, (and far exceeding the other varieties cultivated) though the land was all limed, but without Guano or other manure where this grew. I shall further prosecute the experiment, and hope to make something out of it."

**MR. CHESTER COLEMAN'S PICKET FENCE MACHINE,** which has heretofore been described in our pages, attracted crowds to witness its operation, whenever

he was at work, both at the Agricultural Exhibition and the Maryland Institute Fair—and by our friends from the country, was regarded as an excellent affair, combining utility with economy. In addition to the notice of this fence, made by the respected committee of our Agricultural Society, we annex the following, from the account of the Mechanic's Fair, by the Sun: "This machine is designed for making fencing materials, and is provided with a circular saw, a turning apparatus and an auger. It is calculated to run with any kind of power which may be applied. The saw will take any plank as it comes from the saw mill, and cut it into the size required for the fencing; the turning apparatus will take the strips sawed out and turn them into a substitute for pailing, while the auger does its work by boring holes to suit the pieces of wood already turned. Any description we might give would not be as satisfactory as a look at a "panel" of the fencing made which will be on exhibition."

Mr. EZRA WHITMAN, JR. made quite a large display of Agricultural Implements, most of which were also exhibited at the Agricultural Fair, and are more particularly described in the account of the proceedings thereof. On both occasions, it was a very important part of the display, and Mr. W. deserves great credit for his public spirit on such occasions.

MESSRS. RAMSBERG & EBERT, of Georgetown, D. C. presented some specimens of Gloves and Buckskins, which were also exhibited at the Cattle Show, and there awarded a Diploma, no premium having been offered for that class of articles.

There were a number of other articles at this exhibition, which we would be very glad to notice, but find it impossible to devote the space at the present time.

#### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

As we will with this month close the operations of the present year, it is fitting that we should perfect every arrangement which may be necessary to enable us to commence the operations of the approaching new year unclogged by embarrassments calculated to impede our march to success. Indeed, it is true economy for every farmer, whether large or small, to so dispose of his time as to be able to do every thing at the right time, so that each day may have its appropriate work, and nothing be lost by delaying until the next day that which should have been attended to the preceding one. To be up with one's work,—to be always engaged, but never hurried—are conditions that every farmer should endeavor to place himself in, as he who is thus situated enjoys advantages of infinite value—advantages which, if properly improved, cannot fail to lay the foundation of independence, while they secure to himself and those around him a degree of mental comfort of still greater value.

Contenting ourselves with these brief hints as an introduction, we shall proceed at once to call attention to such things as demand attention during the month

#### ON THE FARM.

**Gathering Corn.**—Those who may not have completed this work should go ahead and have it done without further delay, and when gathered see that it is husked and put without the reach of either two or four legged depredators.

**Winter Ploughing.**—Stiff clays intended for spring culture should, through the winter, whenever the ground is not frozen, be ploughed, care being observed never to turn a furrow when such grounds are wet.

**Milk Cows.**—These must receive attention, be provided with warm lodgings, comfortable bedding and succulent food, either in the form of slops or roots. Dry hay or straw will keep them; but he who expects them to secrete a generous measure of milk, must give them other food than that. A rubbing down with the curry comb or card, and a whisk of straw is equal to a quart of grain daily.

**Fattening hogs.**—See that these get their feed regularly, that they do not suffer for water, are warmly bedded and have supplies of charcoal or rotten wood.

**Sheep.**—Attend to these as directed last month.

**In-pig Sows** should have comfortable sleeping apartments separate from other hogs, and be generously fed, though not stuffed.

**Store Pigs.**—These must be kept in such condition as to encourage their growth.

**Working Horses, Mules and Oxen.**—Let these valuable creatures receive kind treatment and plenty of food.

**Young Cattle** require always to be kept in a growing condition, and this can only be done, by giving them such food, and in such quantities, as will contribute to the growth of bone, muscle, and flesh, not forgetting that a moderate degree of fatness is no disadvantage to sightliness, symmetry of form, and size.

**Firewood.**—Before the weather and roads put it out of your power, have your firewood cut, hauled into your yard and piled up ready for use.

**Brood Mares and Colts.**—These must receive good attention, be fed regularly and as regularly curried and combed down, and rubbed with a whisk of straw.

**Fencing.**—Go into your woods, cut down as much timber as will serve you for fencing next year, when cut down have it hauled and piled up in your barnyard, and employ your hands during the inclement days of winter in shaping them into posts and rails. Attention to these duties now will save you much trouble and vexation next spring.

**Gates.**—While getting out fencing, don't forget that every field on your farm should be provided with a gate.

**Water Furrows.**—Examine these and remove all impediments to the free passage of the water.

**Garlic.**—Recollect that winter-ploughing kills garlic.

**Sleighs.**—Examine your sleighs, repair them if needed, and give them a coat of paint, in order that they may be ready for your wives and daughters to visit their neighbors whenever the snow comes.

**Accumulation of Manures.**—Suffer no opportunity to pass by unimproved by which you can add to your manure pile.

As Christmas will have arrived before we shall again have an opportunity of chatting with you, permit us to take time by the forelock, and offer you a happy Christmas, and to wish that it may find you and yours in the enjoyment of health and happiness—that plenty may abound throughout your house, your garners be well filled, good prices reward your year's toils, and prosperity your future lot.



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BALTIMORE: DECEMBER 1, 1848.

### A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET.

In order to give entire, this month, the proceedings of the State Society, and the details of the late Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition, we have found it necessary to issue a supplemental sheet of 8 pages—and we have still on hand a variety of articles which should have appeared in the present number.

## The Maryland State Agricultural Society—The Cattle Show.

The proceedings of the Society, the reports of the Judges, and the General Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of giving a detailed account of the Exhibition, are presented to our readers in the present No. of the "Farmer."—These papers cover the whole ground of the proceedings of the Society, and leave but little occasion for us to add aught thereto—but we cannot fail to offer our individual testimony to the justice of the vote approbatory of the services rendered to the Society, by the Hon. CHARLES B. CALVERT, its President. Perhaps no one, better than ourself, had the opportunity of judging of his labors and indefatigable exertions, in bringing to a successful issue, the late Exhibition, which was attended with so much *clat*, and we can most conscientiously declare it as our belief, that no other gentleman of the State, could, in so eminent a degree, have brought it to so desirable an issue. To indomitable perseverance, energy, and industry, was added that business tact and talent, without which the best arranged plans are apt to fail in execution—with great decision of character, and at the same time, a courtesy of manner which failed not to command the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. Immediately after his selection to the distinguished post which he occupies, he set himself to the task of fulfilling the duties, which, in all such circumstances, must fall to the province of the head of every similar institution—and that he has most honorably and nobly acquitted himself, is, we think, universally acknowledged, not only by the members, but also by the thousands of visitors who were present at our first Exhibition—and we congratulate the Society on the triumphant success which has attended it.

In connexion with the late Exhibition, we have a few remarks to make, somewhat personal to ourself.

The Prize Essays which have appeared in our pages, from the pens of Messrs. E. Stabler, H. Capron, and T. P. Stabler, are now before the public—the great interest which has been manifested in them by the Agricultural public, gives us an assurance that we touched the right chord, when we proposed as the subject for competi-

tion, that of the *Renovation of Worn-out Lands*, and we would take the occasion to remark, that no expenditure has ever been made by us with more cheerfulness, than that for the purchase of the plate awarded to the gentlemen named above. We verily believe that the lessons taught in these Essays, will be of incalculable value to the old States of our Confederacy—and we may, and hope without vanity, declare, that we feel that we have been enabled to render some service to our fellow-man, by being the instrument through which those able productions have been brought before the public.

### PRESENTATION OF THE PLATE.

The plate, comprising three pieces, of the respective values of \$50, \$30, and \$20, was manufactured by Messrs. Kirk & Son, of this city, and are most beautiful specimens of their art—and had we the genius of a Pope, or the inspiration of a Homer, we might send the names of these gentlemen down to posterity, as they have the famous God of the Smithy, in the description of the armor forged for Achilles, as described in the "Iliad." But as we cannot do justice to the subject, we must pass it by.

The Plate consisted 1st, of a large PITCHER, the workmanship of which, as also of the other articles, evinced a taste of the highest order in the manufacturer—various agricultural scenes were engraved thereon, and the whole execution was of the most chaste description. The 2d, a CEREAL STAND, likewise beautifully ornamented with appropriate scenes—the 3d, a GOBLET of ample dimensions, also touched with masterly skill by the hand of the graver. They were exhibited several days before the Agricultural Fair commenced, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, then being held in this city, and elicited the admiration of the thousands of visitors who thronged the spacious saloon in which the artisans of our busy city held their jubilee.

At the conclusion of the Address of Mr. CAREY, on the second day of the Fair, and before the delivery of the Premiums awarded by the respective Judges, CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq., President of the Society, on our behalf, proceeded to the presentation of the plate described; the first was delivered to A. B. Davis, Esq. of Montgomery, for his friend and county-man, Mr. EDWARD STABLER, who, in consequence of severe indisposition, contracted whilst in this city a week before, was deprived of the gratification of being present at the Fair, and of fulfilling the duties of one of the most important committees on which he had been detailed—the President made some brief remarks in presenting the pitcher, which were responded to by Mr. Davis on behalf of Mr. Stabler. That to Col. Capron was next presented, and the third to Mr. T. P. Stabler.

The President then proceeded to the distribution of the Prizes awarded by the Judges of the Society, which took up a considerable time; the interest manifested during the delivery was intense; and as the names of the successful competitors, and their counties, were announced, such shouts went up from their respective neighbors and friends,

as were well calculated to send the blood through the veins with thrilling effect.—“*Huzza for Old Prince George’s*”—“*Success to Old Montgomery*”—“*The Eastern Shore forever*”—“*Old Virginia never tires*”—“*Well done Old Harford*”—“*The Blue Hen’s Chickens are hard to beat*”—“*Good for the Old Keystone*”—“*Anne Arundel’s coming*,”—and similar cries were successively heard from the assembled multitude.

We must again allude to a matter, which is of a most gratifying character to ourself. It will be seen by the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, that a resolution highly complimentary to the conductor of the “*American Farmer*,” was adopted, and a committee consisting of *John C. Walsh*, Esq. of Harford, *Dr. Wharton*, of Washington County, and *William Gilmer*, Esq. of Baltimore, were appointed to carry out the object of the Society.

A few days ago these gentlemen, on calling upon Messrs. *Kirk & Son*, (evidences of whose taste and skill, the trophies of merit upon well contested fields, adorn many a homestead of our time honored State,) and making known their object, found that these artificers had anticipated them, having already prepared a Silver Goblet, richly and most beautifully chased and incased with gold, which they desired the Committee to accept from them as a token of their interest in the success of agricultural improvement.

The committee having notified us of their readiness to comply with the requisition of the Society, requested us to designate a time to carry out the object of their appointment—which having been complied with, a meeting of some of the officers and members of the State Society took place on Friday evening, the 24th ult., at the rooms of Dr. Wharton, when Mr. *Walsh*, on behalf of the committee, in presenting the Goblet, made the following remarks:

“*SIR: As Chairman of the Committee, appointed under a resolution of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, unanimously and most cordially passed at its last meeting, to have prepared and to present to you, in the name of the Society, a tribute of its regard for the efficient services rendered to the cause of Agriculture, by the ability with which you have conducted that most excellent publication, the American Farmer, and your unceasing efforts to promote the interests, in every respect, of the farming and planting community, it is my most pleasing duty to now present you, in the name and on behalf of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, this silver goblet, bearing upon it the inscription, “a tribute of regard from the Maryland State Agricultural Society to Samuel Sands,” contained in which you will find a more substantial evidence of the regard of the Society, of which you will make such disposition as you think proper. You are assured, Sir, that the Society does not presume, for a moment, to consider, nor does it wish you to suppose, that it regards this slight testimonial as an adequate return for the zeal and industry evinced by you in the labors in which you are engaged, all tending to the benefit of the agriculturist; but it desires you to look upon it merely as an outward testimony of the warm regard and high esteem in which you are held by the*

members of the Society, both individually and collectively.”

The committee had made a deposit in the Goblet, of gold to the value of \$100, which being so unexpected and underserved, took us by surprise; we however endeavored to convey our thanks in terms to the following effect:

*SIR: I beg to tender to you, and through you to the members of the State Agricultural Society, my heartfelt thanks for this flattering token of their regard and approbation of my humble labors. The valuable aid which has been rendered me in the conduct of my journal, from many of the most distinguished writers of our country, has enabled me to give that general satisfaction which, I am happy to believe, is felt by the agricultural community, who have so extensively patronized the American Farmer.*

I firmly believe that the teachings thereof are having an influence which cannot but result in good. In conducting the Farmer, I have studiously avoided the discussion of any subject which would, in any degree, be calculated to draw off attention from what I have always conceived to be the proper objects to be attained, viz: the improvement of our system of Agriculture, and the renovation of our landed estates, and consequent thereupon, the retention within our own borders of the bone and sinew of our population, which at one time, by their immigration to the more fertile fields of the West, bid fair to depopulate our State, notwithstanding it is blessed with a climate and with facilities of intercourse to the best of markets, both foreign and domestic, unsurpassed by any other section of country. If I have been successful in furthering, in any degree, these great and paramount objects, I feel amply repaid therefor, in the consciousness of an honest endeavor to that effect; and the token of approbation now before me, presented in accordance with the unanimously expressed wish of one of the largest and most respectable assemblages of Agriculturists ever held in this State, gives me an assurance that my exertions have not been in vain. For the very acceptable evidence of that approbation, in the token which you have just presented me, and for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my services, I pray you to accept my unfeigned thanks, with the assurance that there shall be no diminution on my part to render the American Farmer still worthy of your commendation.

**PROCEEDINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**—We have on file, the Address of *R. I. Bowie*, Esq. before the Montgomery Co. Agricultural Society—the proceedings of the Prince George’s Co. Society, and the address of *Gen. T. Tilghman*, delivered thereat—the proceedings of the Charles Co. Society—and before this goes to press, we shall no doubt have the account of the doings at Easton—all of which we propose to transfer to our pages at as early a period as possible.

**MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.**—We have had left with us, a very fine sample of Mediterranean Wheat, raised by Mr. *Aquila Talbot*, near Warren, Baltimore Co., Md. We have seldom seen a fairer specimen of that variety.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—The *third* prize ESSAY, on the Renovation of Worn-out Lands, graces our pages to-day. It was awarded the third premium, a piece of plate, valued at \$20, and is from the pen of one of the best practical farmers in our State, Mr. *Thomas P. Stabler*, of near Brookeville, Montgomery County, Md. It is written with great clearness, comprises much in a small compass, and cannot fail to impress its wholesome truths upon the minds of the agricultural community, because Mr. Stabler's opinions and advice are the results of his own enlightened experience, and, therefore, of intrinsic value. He speaks of what he and others have done within his own personal knowledge. His teachings have been justified by practice, and, therefore, may be implicitly relied upon. His views as to the *efficacy of deep ploughing*, are in accordance with views which we have entertained for years; and we are gratified to see them sustained by one of such ripe judgment. We ask every farmer within the range of our circulation to read, digest and study the Essay of Mr. Stabler, and, after studying it, to practice the principles he has so happily illustrated.

**THE ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILSON M. CAREY.**—The address delivered by the Hon. *Wilson M. Carey*, before the *Maryland State Agricultural Society*, was listened to with that attention to which its superior merit entitled it; and, in transferring it to our pages, we take especial pleasure in invoking for it a careful reading—and this, we feel assured, it will receive from every intelligent reader, while it will be certain to win the sanction of every patriotic heart. His views upon the subject of repudiation will find a generous response in the bosom of every honest man, not only in Maryland, but throughout our widespread Union. His views are practically true, and must stand the test of time; for principles thus founded, are immutable, will remain, and must, eventually, overcome the force of prejudice.

Without further discrimination between the *parts* of this excellent *production*, which is so perfect as a whole, we will conclude by saying that it is alike worthy of the high reputation of its author, and of the Society by whom he was selected as its *orator*.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.**—We humbly hope that our friends will not attribute to us any intentional neglect, in not attending to their letters and communications during the past month. We have had our hands full of business, and the crowded state of our pages, of matters growing out of the late Fairs in this city, the publication of which we could not feel ourself at liberty to defer, has prevented the insertion of many papers intended for this month's number. Our friends will please bear with us.

**THE PLOWING MATCH.**—It was not to be expected that in the first exhibition of our society, where the arrangements were of so extensive a character as to astonish every visitor at the late Fair, that in every department the most perfect success should have crowned the labors of the Board of Managers—yet we believe it will be conceded that as near an approach to perfection was attained, as could have been reached under any similar circumstances—certainly if we were to judge by the high encomiums, which, from every direction, we heard lavished upon the indefatigable President of the Society, who was the master spirit on the occasion, there never was a more gratified assembly than that which was gathered at FAIR MOUNT on the 9th and 10th November. But, as we have before observed, perfectability was not to be expected in all the details—and the Plowing Match, which took place beyond the enclosures of the Fair, it seems, did not give that entire satisfaction which was awarded to most of the other portions of the Exhibition. A necessary change in the day, from that originally published, for the trial of plows, created some confusion, and prevented some who intended to compete, from being ready at the appointed hour,—the ground selected was not as favorable as could have been desired,—and the press of lookers-on, at the ground, very much impeded the arrangements of the committee appointed to superintend the Plowing. The Judges in their report, allude to some of these circumstances, and recommended such measures as will hereafter render the trials more complete,—and we have no doubt, that by another year, we shall be enabled to guard against all casualties, and give more general satisfaction than has been evinced in regard to the recent trial of skill. We have referred to this subject, from having frequently heard remarks thereon, and also to introduce the annexed extract from a letter from a valued friend, who was prevented from being with us on the occasion. The suggestion of our correspondent, it will be seen, has been anticipated by the committee in their report, which will be found in the proceedings of the society, published in our pages this month.

"All accounts seem to agree that the affair went off very well indeed, except the ploughing—that appears to have given satisfaction to none that I have heard speak of it.

It can be arranged so as to do good, and give satisfaction, I am certain; I have attended many of them and they have never yet so far as I have observed, been well arranged. To undertake to do the greatest possible amount of ploughing in a limited time is like a set of men, carpenters if you please, undertaking to plane up a set of panel doors in the best manner, and in about half or one-third the time absolutely required for the job.

There are few things connected with farming operations, that I more desire to see than a fair equal test of the draft, and quality of work in different kinds of soil, of the various patterns of ploughs

now generally in use. It would greatly tend to lay aside the *horse-killers*, and introduce a better article in its place—I yet hope to witness such an exhibition."

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**, who were directed to present Diplomas for such articles of merit, in the Agricultural Implement Department of the late Exhibition, as may not have been provided for in the list of premiums, will attend to that duty at their first meeting.

**COL. WARE'S COTSWOLDS.**—Some of the Cotswold Sheep in the pens of Col. Ware, of Va. were exhibited under very disadvantageous circumstances—they had just arrived from England, via New York, and reached the show ground the day the Exhibition commenced—they had been fifty odd days at sea, and more than sixty days confined, consequently they could hardly be expected to be in a proper condition for exhibition. We have seen the letter of Col. Ware's agent in England, who, in forwarding the sheep, writes that the imported Ram and 2 Ewes which were exhibited at our Fair, were by the Ram that took the highest prize at Northampton, and out of prize ewes—and the two ewes were in the pen that took the highest prize of \$20 at the Royal Exhibition at York, in England, this year—thus undergoing the severest test among the best sheep, and before the best judges. Col. Ware was solicited by the President of the Society, to exhibit his sheep at our Fair, and they were accordingly brought here more with the view of filling out the exhibition and adding additional interest thereto, than with a view to competition, as they were not properly prepared for it.—The home bred yearling Buck had served eighty odd ewes without having been fed—the wethers were taken back to Virginia, though an eminent victualer of this city made a tempting offer for them—not having been fed for the market, Col. Ware declined disposing of them at present.

**BATHING APPARATUS.**—Amongst the almost innumerable articles exhibited at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, there were a variety of Bathing Apparatus of various constructions, among them we were much pleased at the operation of Mr. E. Larrabee's Niagara Shower Bath, which, through jets, throws the water upon the body without wetting the head, (if so desired,) a decided advantage over the old baths—it has also several other improvements which make it perfect as a bathing apparatus. It received the first premium. They are manufactured by the inventor, Ephraim Larrabee, S. Calvert Street, Baltimore.

The fine bull *Magnum Bonum*, which was exhibited at the late Show, we learn, was sold to Mr. Berkely, of Loudon Co., Va. *Magnum Bonum* is of the best stock in England, and has done good service in the neighborhood of this city, and we hope he is destined to render still further good in his new home in the Old Dominion.

**THE PRIZE ESSAYS OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Dr. *Muse*, of Dorchester, W. W. W. *Bowie*, Esq., of Prince George's, and F. P. *Blair*, of Montgomery, comprise the committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society, to examine and report upon the essays which may have been presented upon the following subjects, and for which \$20 each were offered—viz :

For the best Treatise on Draining.

For the best essay on the comparative advantages of Drill Husbandry over the old system—and

For the best Essay for preventing the destruction of various crops by insects, birds, &c.

The committee received a number of essays, but in consequence of not having been able to devote the time necessary to their examination during their short sojourn in the city at the Cattle Show, they asked and obtained leave to make their report to the Executive Committee at their next meeting, which will be in February.

**CORN.**—We have received from Mr. Wm. Jessup, of Baltimore county, a number of ears of yellow corn, which are as compact as any we have ever seen—the kernels are very deep, and the yield must be very great—Mr. Jessup informs us that this corn is peculiarly valuable for stock, and we have no doubt of it, if we are to judge from the appearance of his Chester hogs, exhibited at the Cattle Show, which were very much admired.

**LARGE TURNIPS.**—We received from L. T. Atkins, Esq., of Fredericksburg, Va., a lot of very fine Turnips, the largest of which weighed 11 lbs. About 400 bushels per acre were raised on land which would not have produced 10 bushels of corn per acre, a year ago. About 250 bushels blue Marl per acre, and about the same quantity of barn yard manure, were applied.

**TOBACCO FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.**—The Consul of France, for Virginia, publishes in the Richmond papers, a notice to receive proposals until the 28th day of December for the supply of the following descriptions of Tobacco :

For 2,400,000 kilogrammes Virginia Leaf Tobacco, crop 1848.

Same quantity of Maryland, crop 1848.

6,000,000 do Kentucky, do

500,000 do Hungary, do

Same quantity Macedonia, do

200,000 do Greek, do

100,000 do Havana, do

Those interested are referred for more minute particulars to the Richmond papers.

**ROCK SALT.**—Frequent inquiries having been made of us for Rock Salt, we take this means of informing those desirous of obtaining a supply, that it can be had of Capt. Graham, on Smith's Wharf.

With the annexed note, we received three ears of corn of the variety described by Mr. Rouzee, which are exhibited in our office; the ears are uncommonly large, the grains very deep, and the cob small—



it is a white corn, and should be extensively cultivated—we will distribute the grains amongst those of our friends who may desire to have them.

TAPPAHANNOCK, Essex County, Va. }  
November 23d, 1848. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—During a visit to your city the last summer, I called at your office and examined several specimens of corn that I had seen favorably noticed in several periodicals. I herewith forward you a specimen of mine, which is the result of thirty-two years experiments on a like number of varieties. I consider the variety sent the most productive I have ever seen, and is grown on a stalk, I think one-third less than I have ever seen ears of the size on.

Yours, respectfully, RICHARD ROUZEE.

For the American Farmer.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF BURNING LIME, AND IN PRODUCING OTHER INORGANIC MANURES.

In the American Journal of Pharmacy, of July, 1848, there is an article by Wm. Proctor, Jr. in reference to the decomposing power of steam at high temperatures, as developed by the experiments of Richard A. Tilghman, of Philadelphia.

For some time past, this subject has strongly arrested the attention of a portion of the chemical world, but the article referred to, is the first published account of the matter, that has met my view.

The subject possesses great interest from its bearing upon theoretic chemistry, as well as in its application to many of the industrial pursuits of man.—The farmer may claim an interest in the matter, under the hope that it will materially lessen the cost of producing that most important article to him, *Lime*; it may also render applicable to his purposes other valuable inorganic matters.

The investigations of Mr. Tilghman shew, that the decomposition of many compounds hitherto difficult and expensive, is readily effected by exposing them at a high temperature, to aqueous vapor or steam.

It would be out of place in your journal, to consider other than those branches of the subject that may interest the agriculturist, or those who cater to his wants; but it may be useful to give the general rule or law that seems to have been developed by the researches referred to, viz:—If a salt from its own elements, or by the addition of those of water, can produce a volatile acid and a fixed base, decomposition will be effected by subjecting it at a high temperature to a current of steam.

Limestone, Shells, Chalk, &c., are (as your readers have often been told,) mainly composed of carbonic acid, which is volatile, and lime a fixed base, so that under the above law we have only to introduce into the inferior part of a lime kiln, whilst in operation, a portion of aqueous vapor or steam to get rid of the carbonic acid, and thus produce lime much more promptly, than simply by the application of heat.

That the application of a proper portion of steam will materially lessen the consumption of fuel, in lime burning, cannot be doubted; there are many facts long known that corroborate the law as above stated; some of which that relate to lime I will state.

1. Every analytic chemist knows that it is almost impossible to expel all the acid from carbonate of lime in a crucible closely covered, even at a full white heat, but that it is done in a very short time over an Argand spirit lamp, if the crucible be inclined with the cover so placed as to direct a portion of the flame into the crucible. This flame contains aqueous vapor.

2. In many parts of Europe, the limestones used for making lime have a porous, earthy texture, and absorb much moisture. It is a matter of every day experience, with those who burn such stone, that it burns to lime much more readily when fresh from the quarry, and, of course, moist, than when it has been exposed for a time in dry weather. It is common with them to water the stone, as it is put into the kiln.

3. I have repeatedly heard it stated, by lime-burners, that green wood is more effective for their purpose than that which is seasoned.

In each of these cases it will be seen that the vapor of water must come in contact with the heated stone.

It is not necessary, at this time, to enter into the consideration of the means by which the vapor may be most advantageously applied, my object being merely to direct the attention of those interested to the subject. Some of the means will be hinted at very briefly.

A farmer who burns a few kilns a year, with wood, might introduce a little water, through a very small iron pipe, into the upper part of the eye of the kiln. Care must be taken that too much water be not furnished. The end may be partially obtained, perhaps, by sufficiently wetting the fuel.

For lime burning on a larger scale, the best way is to heat a small boiler with the waste heat from the kiln. Such an arrangement could be effected and maintained with little expense.

In addition to the effect of the discoveries of Mr. Tilghman upon the cost of making lime, it would also appear that they may be applied to the benefit of the farmer, by putting within his reach other inorganic manures; among others potash.

Feldspar, which abounds in the Atlantic slope of our country at many points, contains 16 pr. ct. of potash, combined with silica and alumina in such manner as to have prevented its elimination hitherto, at a saving cost. Mr. Tilghman mixed together 2 parts of feldspar, one of gypsum, and one of lime, (equal to nearly two parts of limestone) all in powder, and exposed them to the action of steam, whilst heated. The result was the formation of sulphate of potash, a salt soluble in water, and, of course, easily separated.

The mixture, treated as above, and without the separation of the potash, must be a valuable manure. Its composition will be as follows:

Silica	-	-	-	-	-	36.
Lime	-	-	-	-	-	38.
Potash	-	-	-	-	-	10.
Alumina	-	-	-	-	-	9.
Sulphuric acid	-	-	-	-	-	6.

100.

The state of combination of these matters is such as to furnish several inorganic substances essential to plants, in such forms as to be readily taken up by the spongioles of their roots.

It is much to be desired, that a series of chemical experiments be prosecuted, for the purpose of determining to what extent these new discoveries may be applied to the benefit of agriculture.

We are informed that Mr. Tilghman has secured several patents for his discoveries; whether they apply to lime burning or not, I am not informed.

PHILIP T. TYSON.

## FLORICULTURE.

*Prepared for the Amer. Farmer, by Saml. Feast, Florist.*  
**WORK FOR DECEMBER.**

*Camelias* will need good supplies of water while they are flowering. Every plant should be top dressed, the leaves well washed, and the stems, if crooked, tied up to a neat stake.

*Azaleas* should be sparingly watered this month.

*Tulip and Hyacinth beds* should have a covering of about four inches of leaves, or coarse manure, to prevent the frost from penetrating too deep.

*Roses*, to flower late in the Spring, should be kept cool and dry.

*Geraniums* should be placed in an airy situation; water sparingly, to make them flower well in the Spring.

*Chrysanthemums* will now be done flowering, & the plants may be removed to the cellar or frames.

*Verbenas* should be placed near the glass, and very sparingly watered.

*Cactuses*.—Keep them dry and warm.

*Ericas* will require attention; water cautiously, and see that the drainage is not choked up.

*Pæonias*, in pots, may be brought into the green-house for early flowering.

*Amaryllises*, and other tender bulbous roots, should be kept dry and dormant.

*Hyacinths*, planted in pots, in October, may now be brought in the green-house or parlor. A second planting may now be made to bring on a succession of flowers.

*Oxalis*, *Sparaxes*, &c., which have begun to grow, should be placed on the front shelves, near the glass.

*Mignonette* should be sparingly watered this month.

*Green-house Plants*, generally, will require much attention; all the pots should be washed, and the plants kept clear of all insects, particularly the green fly and spider. All crooked plants should be tied to a neat stake, the surface of the soil top dressed, and if the label containing the name is defaced or lost, a new one, carefully and legibly marked, should take its place. Nothing adds more to the cheerful appearance of a green-house than to see cleanliness prevail every where.

## WORK IN THE GARDEN.

In the garden there is little to be done during this month, yet it is proper that that little should be attended to, and in order that none may omit doing what they should do, for want of a *remembrance*, we will specify what should command attention.

*Hot-Beds*.—Now, as it is more than probable that many of our readers neglected setting out cabbage plants last fall, to furnish a supply of *early* cabbages next summer for their families, we would advise all such, to construct cheap hot beds and sow several varieties of cabbage seed about the last of this month. In the same bed they may sow *Lettuce*, *Tomatoes*, *Egg Plant* and other seeds, the plants of all of which will be fit for transplantation so soon as the frost shall be out of the ground,—by attention to this hint *now*, they will be enabled to secure themselves and their families an early supply of choice vegetables, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they have fulfilled a solemn duty which, as the heads of their respective families they owe them.

*Stiff clayey beds*.—If there be any such beds in your garden, have them spaded up, and left in the rough, to be pulverized by the effect of the winter frosts.—By this operation the adhesive properties of the clay will be greatly reduced, the soil rendered much more friable, be better calculated for the purposes of garden culture, besides being much easier worked.

## REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO AND GRAIN MARKETS.

*Reported for the "American Farmer," by J. W. & E. Reynolds, Farmers and Planters' Agents, December 1st., 1848.*

We have nothing new to note in our Tobacco market during the month now past. The news from Europe, as it regards tobacco, are, we are sorry to say, still unfavorable, in a political point of view, as hostilities, in some places, seems to have just commenced, instead of coming to a conclusion. We had anticipated that the old and corrupt systems of government in Europe had, by this time, disgusted the intelligent part of the people so, that they would, at least, not do anything to perpetuate *monarchy* in any of its forms; but in this we fear we are mistaken, as there are yet remaining some who do not hesitate to extend "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and thus discourage the friends of human liberty in that hitherto oppressed quarter. As far as we can now judge, it is very uncertain when those difficulties will be settled—suffice it to say, however, that we do not look for any favorable change in the price of tobacco until there is at least some indication of a settlement of their political affairs on the other side, when trade there will return to its wonted channels, and prices on this side must, inevitably, improve, as our crops, both in Maryland and Ohio, for the past and the present year, are **VERY SMALL**. We continue to quote common dark crop and seconds at 2 to \$3; good crop 3 to \$4; good and fine reds, 5 to \$8; new ground leaf, 3 to \$4 for the common, and 5 to \$7 for fine and very fine; old ground leaves, 2 to \$2; and with all old tobacco, **VERY DULL**. The operations in Ohio tobacco have been large during the month, and prices rather improved; we quote fine wrapery at 12 to \$20; fair and good reds, 6 to \$10; spangled, 6 to \$12; yellow, 10 to \$17.

The general feature of the Grain market remains about the same as our last report, with the exception of *Corn*, which has fallen from 3 to 4 cents per bushel. We now quote old white at 52 to 55; new do., 48; new yellow, 52; old yellow, 53 to 56. Oats, 28 to 30. Rye, 60 to 63.

**THE "Simon pure,"** and invincible WILEY FLOW still in the field.—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ENSOR STREET, near the *Bel-air Market*—Manufacturer and Vender of Implements of Husbandry, viz. *Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-Cracks, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Sheeters, Straw-Cutters, Endless chain Horse-Powers, Thrashing-Machines, &c. &c.*—through this medium, would appreciate the agricultural community of the fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental city" of the **GENUINE WILEY FLOW**, (right and left hand) composed of the real "Simon pure" and justly celebrated New York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a cost of about two cents per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, for cash, and delivered in any part of the town free of charge.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

From the 20th of October to the 21st of November.  
Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll county.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

	Wind.	Temperature		Remarks.	
21	W	W	40 50 44	Cloudy	
22	W	W	36 53 47	Heavy Frost	Clear
23	W	SW	39 61 57	Clear	Cloudy
24	W	W	54 65 62	Rain 1-10 in	Clear
25	W	W	51 61 55	Clear	
26	W	W	46 56 50	Rain	Cloudy
27	W	SW	36 61 56	Frost	Clear
28	W	SE	37 65 60	Clear	
29	S	S	58 70 63	Clear	
30	S	S	47 70 64	Clear	
31	W	W	56 59 50	Clear	
1	SE	SE	50 55 49	Clear	Cloudy
2	NW	NW	35 47 39	Clear	
3	NW	NW	37 51 45	Clear	
4	SE	SE	40 58 53	Cloudy	Rain
5	W	W	52 44 39	Rain 1 1/2 in	Snow Clear
6	NW	W	30 56 39	Ice 1/2 in	Clear
7	NW	NW	50 40 35	Clear	
8	NW	NW	36 45 38	Clear	Cloudy
9	W	W	35 45 36	Clear	
10	W	W	33 35 30	Clear	
11	E	E	34 31 28	Cloudy	Hail Snow
12	E	E	30 41 41	Rain 1/2 in	Fine Rain
13	E	E	38 41 39	Cloudy	
14	SE	SE	32 46 41	Cloudy	
15	W	W	40 49 45	Rain 5/8 in	Clear
16	SW	SW	50 51 45	Clear	Cloudy
17	W	W	38 45 40	Clear	
18	W	W	34 40 36	Snow	Clear
19	NW	NW	30 38 34	Cloudy	Clear
20	NW	NW	25 40 34	Clear	

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

PIERSON'S WHEAT DRILL, Royer's Fodder Cutter and Grinder; J. T. Grant's Wheat Fan; Whitman's Wrought Iron Rail-Way Horse Power and Threshing Machine; all of which had received premiums in this State this fall, can only be had in Baltimore by applying to

E. WHITMAN, JR.  
Baltimore, Md.

dec 1

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

AMONG the Ploughs at Whitman's will be found the Prouty & Meurs; Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's; Minor & Horton; Moore & Chamberlain; Wiley; Woodcock; Davis & Chenoweth, of all sizes; and various other kinds of Ploughs in use in Maryland.

The Premium Hay and Manure Forks, Thermometer Churns, Sausage Stuffers, and various other premium articles too numerous to particularize, are also found at Whitman's, Corner of Light & Pratt-sts., Baltimore. dec 1

## Premium Corn Shellers for Sale.

200 OF Whitman's Improved Single Corn Shellers, at \$10 each. 100 of Whitman's Improved Double Corn Shellers, at \$16 each. 50 of Whitman's Improved Horse Power Corn Shellers, at \$30 and \$35 each. Warranted the best in use—to work with more ease, shell cleaner and break less corn than any Corn Sheller sold in the United States. Manufactured exclusively by

E. WHITMAN, JR.  
Baltimore, Md.

dec 1

FOR SALE—Several very fine young BOARS, of the Chester County breed, now 3 weeks old—will be delivered in this city by Christmas, at \$6 each. Also, a few pairs of the cross of the Irish Ulster, Parkinson and White Berkshire breed, which will be ready for delivery by the 1st of March, at \$8 per pair. Apply at this Office.

SAGE ORANGE SEED.—Persons wishing to obtain a supply of this Seed, can be furnished at this Office, at the reduced rate of \$2 per quart. dec 1

LIME—LIME.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25c. per bushel, in hhd., or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore.

Printing of every variety, executed at this office.

## PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS,



And all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY manufactured of the very best materials. Being a practical workman myself, I feel safe in saying I warrant all articles purchased at my establishment. I still manufacture the Wiley, Empire, Minor & Horton, and the Delaware Premium Ploughs, both right and left hand. I am sole Agent for the sale and manufacture of Moor & Chamberlain's Delaware Premium Ploughs. Those ploughs took the first and second premiums, by N. U. Mott, at the Maryland State Fair, held at Fairmount, on the 9th and 10th of the 11th month, 1848 over numbers of competitors. This plough is the lightest draught plough, by near 200 lbs., than any other plough in use. I am also Agent for Penock's Patent Pennsylvania Pioneer Wheat Drill, for Wheat, Corn or Oats—considered the best and most perfect Drill in use. I also manufacture and keep for sale N. U. Mott's premium Hinge Harrow, a good article, and the Moore & Chamberlain's Patent Hollow-shank Steel Cultivator Teeth, a superior article; Edge T. Cope's Endless-Chain Horse Powers and Threshing Machines and Separators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Wheat Fans, Harrows, Cultivators, and all articles used in the farming line. Being a practical workman myself, and paying strict attention to my business, and using the best of materials, I warrant all articles. Call and see for yourselves. Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

NICHOLAS U. MOTT,

Paca street, 5th door from the Lexington Market, and adjoining the Hand Tavern.  
N. B. All orders addressed to N. U. Mott, Paca street, will meet with immediate attention. dec 1

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in returning thanks to the many gentlemen who have favoured him with their MILL-WORK; also to the farmers and planters for their liberal support in the Machine line, and would respectfully inform them, that his endeavors to please will continue unremitting. He is prepared at all times to build any of the following kinds of MILLS: Overshot, Pitch Back, Breast, Undershot, Reacting, Steam, Wind, Tide, Horse-power, or Tread Mills; and having the best of workmen employed at pattern and machine making, he can at all times furnish the best articles at the lowest prices, such as Horsepowers, Pettigrew Shellers, Murray's Shellers, 4 kinds hand and power Shellers, portable Mills adapted to any power, Corn and Cob grinders, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Carry-log and Mill Screws; also manufactures Hoisting Machines, Hoisting Cranes, File Drives, Turning Lathes and Steam Engines; and any kind of Machine Model or Mill-work built to order. Any kind of Castings and Smith-work at the lowest prices. I warrant all Mills planned and erected by me to operate well. JAS. MURRAY.

Midwilt, York near Light St. Baltimore.  
Also for sale, Jas. Murray's patent separating Shellers, which shells and puts the corn in perfect order at the same time, for the mill or for shipping—Persons living near the city can bring with them one or two barrels of corn, and give the sheller a fair trial before purchasing.

He has also for sale, the following second hand Machinery: 2 pair 4 ft 6 in. French burr Millstones, with all the gearing; 1 pair 3 ft 6 in. French burr Millstones, with all the gearing; and some Saw Mill work—the whole are good, and any or all of the above will be sold low. n 1

H. LIFAY, N. C., August 25th, 47.  
Mr. JAS. MURRAY, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your fans during the last spring and summer, and feel no hesitation in saying they are the best by far, I ever saw, I fanned with one fan, one thousand barrels of corn in one day—and in one day fanned one thousand bushels of wheat, as it came from the thrasher. They will do as much as any two I ever had, in the same time. Yours, &c.

W. B. HATHAWAY.

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!



The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz: Messrs. T. Beard, Th. Beard, Dr. Watkins, J. T. Hodges, T. Welsh, W. McKall, J. Ingelhart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, W. Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Dr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. W. Weems, J. T. Barker, R. B. Chew, W. Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calvert co., Md. Agent of Evans Davis, Baltimore co. for sale of the woodcock Plow. Pennsylvania Grain Cradles. CHAS. H. DRURY.

Gillingham Alley, entrance from Howard-st., near Pratt, and store, Hollingsworth-st. corner Pratt.

### PREMIUM THRESHER AND CLEANER.

**F**ARMERS who want their wheat threshed, cleaned and screened at one and the same operation, with more economy of wheat, time and power, and also perfection of apparatus, than that done by any other machine of the same cost, now known, would do well to send on their orders without delay, remembering the shop rule, "first come first served;" we, however, hereby promise to make every effort to supply our customers with machines, which for workmanship and judicious arrangement, founded upon principles at once plain, simple and practical, being easily used by ordinary farm hands.

We will deliver a Thresher, with its attachments for cleaning and screening, similar to the one which took the 1st premium (and that by universal consent,) at the late Exhibition, in the city of Baltimore, or at an equal distance in other directions from our shop for \$110, or at the shop for \$100.

Since the Fair we have made an improvement in the tread power, (which we purpose patenting,) by which one-third more power can be gained from the same weight of horses.—This superior Power will be furnished as above for 2 horses for \$100, and for 3 horses \$110. With the latter power from 25 to 35 bushels Wheat can be threshed, cleaned and bagged per hour. We are about getting up a set of patterns for Lever Powers, which we warrant a decided improvement in said powers, which will be delivered in Baltimore, for \$70, or at the shop at \$65.

Persons who have Water Power, by using our Thresher and Cleaner can have a splendid threshing arrangement.

ATLEE & BLYTHE, New Windsor, Carroll Co., Md.

P. S.—The subscriber, one of the above firm, has given personal attention for the last 4 years to the operation of the above Threshers, and has thereby been enabled to bring it to its perfection. dec 1 JAS. C. ATLEE.

### PREMIUM AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, PLOWS, &c.

**A**T the recent Agricultural Fairs held in this State and Pennsylvania, we have received Premiums for the following Plows and Machinery. We do not publish these awards, however, as an evidence of decided merit; on the contrary, it frequently occurs that machinery possessing no real merit receive premiums, and those of great excellence are entirely unnoticed, thus causing an erroneous opinion by publishing the awards, and instead of guiding the farmer to make a proper selection, he is led to purchase plows and machinery which, when brought into practical use, proves, to his surprise and vexation, entirely useless. The awards, however, are as follow, viz:

At the Philadelphia Agricultural Fair, we received the highest premium for our Patent Eagle CORN SHELLER, Cylindrical STRAW CUTTER, and Cylindrical STRAW CUTTER, with Cornstalk Lacerators attached. No other machines were offered by us at this Fair.

At the Upper Marlboro' Fair, we received the highest premium for the following, viz: 1st and 2d best PLOW, best HORSE POWER and THRASHING MACHINE, best FANNING MILL, best CORN SHELLER, best CORN and COB CRUSHER, best set CULTIVATING IMPLEMENTS, and best STRAW and FODDER CUTTER.

At the Maryland State Fair, held in this City, we received the following premiums, viz: Best Single Horse PLOW, best DRILL BARROW, best GRAIN CRADLE. For the best and most numerous collection of Baltimore made AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, PLOWS, &c., a Silver Goblet.

And at the Talbot County Fair, held at Easton, Md., we were honored with a perfect sweep stakes, having received the following awards, viz: For the best Seed and Gang PLOWS, best CORN SHELLER, best HORSE POWER, best THRASHING MACHINE and Separator attached, best THRASHING MACHINE, best Domestic CORN MILL, best CORN DRILL, best Grain SEPARATOR, best CHAFFING MILL, best HARROW, best CULTIVATOR, best Corn and Cob Crusher and Corn Grinder, best Ox Yoke.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,  
dec 1 Light Street, near Pratt Street, Baltimore.

### NOTICE.

**M**OORE'S celebrated Patent SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS, manufactured by Moore and Chamberlain, Wilmington, Delaware. Those ploughs have taken the premium, over many competitors, at several plowing matches, and are considered, by those who use them, the best plough now in use. Certificates from many of the best farmers in Delaware and the adjoining States could be produced, if necessary, stating the high estimation in which they are held. They are of much lighter draft than any other plough now in use—run very steady and with ease to the ploughman and horses.

Those Ploughs and Castings to be had of

NICHOLAS U. MOTT, Paen street, Baltimore, Who is their sole Agent for the sale of them. Also may be had of N. U. Mott, their patent Hollow-shank Steel Cultivator Teeth, a very superior article. dec 1

### PREMIUM FARM IMPLEMENTS.

**A**LL Premium Implements that are adapted to the use of Southern Farmers and Planters, will be found at the Agricultural Warehouse of E. WHITMAN, JR., dec 1 Cor. of Light & Pratt-sts., Baltimore, Md.

### Prouty & Mears' Premium Centre-Draft PLOUGHS.

**S**O often is the expression made, "the Prouty is the best Plough in the World," that it may seem unnecessary for me to call the attention of Farmers to this plough; but as all will be anxious to know who carried off the Palm in the great Ploughing Match of the Maryland State Fair, I have the pleasure to say that the first premium was again awarded to the work performed by the No. 5J Prouty & Mears' Centre-Draft Plough—making more than One Thousand Dollars that this Plough has received in premiums. We only deem it necessary for us at this time to say, the various sizes of this Plough are for sale by E. WHITMAN, JR., Baltimore, Md. dec 1

### Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Ploughs, &c.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.

**T**HE subscriber advertised his entire stock of Implements for sale at auction, to take place at the late State Agricultural Fair, held in this city, but not being permitted to make the sale till Saturday, the last day of the Fair, when the visitors had mostly left the city, he did not accomplish his object. He has on hand about 60 Ploughs, several Horse Powers and Threshing Machines. Of his own patent Iron Frame Cylindrical Straw Cutter, all with extra knives, and two of them his 20 inch size, fitted for hand or horse power, revolving bottoms and capable of cutting 3000 bushels of straw per day; a Wheat Fan, and a Fan for cleaning Clover seed, Corn and Cob Grinders, and many other articles, all made in a faithful manner, and of the best materials, all of which he will sell for less than the first cost, as he has no room to store them.—He has also for sale very low, Lathes, one very large for turning, boring and chucking; a Blacksmith's Bellows, (which has never been used,) Anvil, and a great quantity of Tongues and Heading Tools, Sledges, &c.; one Trip Hammer, from the Messrs. Denmeads; Patterns with dies, &c.; one Hoisting Wheel, Grind Stones and Grind Stone Frames; a great variety of Moulding Flasks; a great variety of Plough Patterns, ground and finished in the best manner, with follow-board of superior quality. Also Patterns for Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, &c. all of which will be sold at far less than they can be made.—All persons writing for information are expected to pay their postage. dec 1 In the rear of 180 West Pratt Street.

### CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

**T**HAT received the first premium at the State Fair, and at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, can only be purchased in this State, by applying to

E. WHITMAN, JR.  
dec 1 Baltimore, Md.

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